
AL-BAHER
Connect Plus
2024
First Term
Parents' Guide
3rd Primary
Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Let's remember (5)

Theme (1) Who am I? (Living healthy)

Theme (2) The world around me (Taking care of our world)

Let's remember

Animals & birds حيوانات وطيور


rhino
وحيد القرن


giraffe
زرافة


hippo
فرس النهر


penguin
بطريق


flamingo
طائر الفلامنجو

Musical instruments آلات موسيقية

guitar
الجيتار


oud
آلة العود


flute
الناي / المزمار


piano
بيانو

Transportation وسائل المواصلات


train
قطار


ferry
عبّارة


ship
سفينة


plane
طائرة


bicycle
دراجة

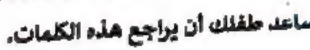
Directions الاتجاهات


turn right
اتجه يمينًا

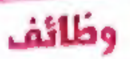

turn left
اتجه يسارًا


go straight
سر في خط مستقيم


Help your child revise these words.


ساعد طفلك أن يراجع هذه الكلمات.





Jobs وظائف


butcher
جزار


cook
طباخ


fisherman
صياد سمك


mechanic
ميكانيكي


engineer
مهندس

Communication & Technology اتصالات وتكنولوجيا


tablet
تابلت


cell phone
تليفون محمول


postcard
بطاقة بريدية


printer
طابعة


stamp
طابع بريد

Geography جغرافيا


forest
غابة


River Nile
نهر النيل


island
جزيرة


bridge
كوبري


mountain
جبل


lightning
البرق


gas station
محطة غاز


fountain
نافورة


tower
برج



bakery
مخبز



Help your child revise these words.

Adjectives صفات

angry غضبان	kind عطوف	curious فضولي	excited متحمس	sad حزين
interested مهتم	worried قَلِق	tired مُتْعَب	bored شاعر بالملل	quiet هادئ

Phonics

tr /tr/

truck
شاحنة

train
قطار

pr /pr/

present
هدية

press
يضغط



air /eər/

chair
كرسي

hair
شعر



wh /w/

whale
حوت

ph /f/

dolphin
دولفين

Help your child revise these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يراجع هذه الكلمات.



Let's remember
ear /ɪə/
ear
أذن
beard
لحية
sp /sp/
spring
الربيع
sprint
عدو قصير سريع
st /st/
strong
قوي
string
خيط
pl /pl/
plane
طائرة
plant
نبات
cl /kl/
cloud
سحابة
clock
ساعة
fl /fl/
flag
علم
flood
فيضان
8
Let's remember
Help your child revise these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يراجع هذه الكلمات.

Silent letters الحروف الصامتة



lamb
حمل



wrist
رسغ - معصم



knot
عقدة



thumb
إصبع الإبهام

Language

because لأن	We went shopping because we needed some paper.
to لكي	She went to the bakery to buy some bread.
but لكن	They went to the butcher's, but it was closed.
so لذلك	It was sunny, so we went to the beach.
like + (v + ing)	Grandpa likes reading the newspaper.
Let's +inf.	Let's play a board game.

Help your child revise some language.
ساعد طفلك في مراجعة بعض القواعد.



t's remember

used to اعتاد أن



orm

Subject + used to + inf. ....

- 100 years ago, people used to write letters.

egative

Subject + didn't use to + inf. ....

- 100 years ago, people didn't use to have video chats.

sten and read.



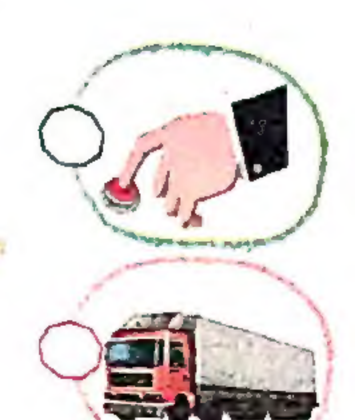
Activities

1 Look, read and number.





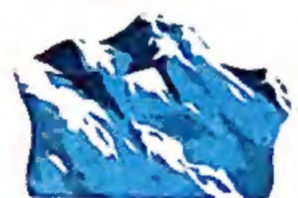
1. ear
2. truck
3. lamb
4. press



2 Look and complete.


gu_tar


l_ght_ing


m_unta_n


b_kery


Ri_er N_le


f_unt_in


f_sherm_n


qu_et


a_gr_


t_r_d


dol_ _in


k_ot

Help your child deal with such questions.

3 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



4 Choose the correct word.

1. Grandpa likes (read - reads - reading) books.
2. Let's (play - playing - to play) football.
3. We went to the park (because - to - but) ride our bikes.
4. I went home (to - because - so) I was tired.
5. 100 years ago, people (use - uses - used) to write letters.
6. 100 years ago, people didn't (use - uses - used) to have video chats.

5 Read and match.

1. What is Tarek doing?	a. No, I don't.
2. Do you get up at six o'clock?	b. It was a flamingo.
3. What was that?	c. Yes, she does.
4. Does Amira play tennis after school?	d. He is playing the piano.

Let's remember

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



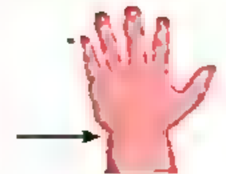
6 Circle the word with a different initial sound.

1 truck	-	press	-	train
2 spring	-	sprint	-	jump
3 clock	-	string	-	spring
4 plane	-	flood	-	plant
5 present	-	Fred	-	press
6 cloud	-	clock	-	play

7 Listen and circle the silent letter.



lamb



wrist



knot



thumb

8 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. many - people - How - traveling - are - ?

....

2. went - She - the bakery - to buy - bread - to - some - .

....

3. interested - I'm - very - website - in - this - .

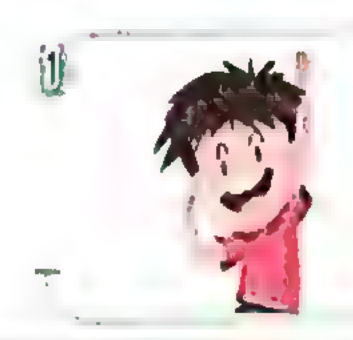
....

4. would - Where - like - you - go - to - ?

....

Let's remember

9 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1


2


He - excited	can - bike
....	....

10 Fill in the spaces with:

tired - used - Can - quickly

1. 100 years ago, people .... to write letter
2. .... I help yo
3. Giraffes run ....
4. I went home because I was ....

11 Copy the following sentence.

Hello! Can I help you?


Theme (1)
Who am I?
(Living healthy)



Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	A sports event: athlete, compete, distance, event, jump, measure, medal, race, throw, track, win Being a good friend: apologize, have fun, listen, make fun of, pressure someone, spread rumors, support, tell secrets
Language	اللغة	- I think the athlete on the left will win. - It won't be easy to win today! - Will they be tired?
Reading	القراءة	- A text about a friend; a text about world records
Phonics	الصوتيات	Soft "c": race, city, distance, citadel Hard "c": camel, cookie, plastic
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Self-management: talking about feelings
alues	القيم	- Perseverance - Compassion
ssues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Community participation - Loyalty and belonging
tegrated cross-curriculum ics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Math: recording data, measuring in meters and centimeters, making a graph


Lesson (1)
Vocabulary
Listen and say.
win
يفوز
athlete
لاعب رياضي
compete
يتنافس
track
مضمار السباق
A sports event
حدث رياضي
distance
مسافة
throw
يرمي
long jump
الوثب الطويل
medal
ميدالية
race
سباق
measure
يقيس
Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.
Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term
17

Look, listen and read.



Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing.

اليوم، نحن في ميدان السباق. هناك حدث رياضي كبير. يتنافس الكثير من اللاعبين الرياضيين من مدارس مختلفة.

Look! They are wearing red, blue, green and black.

انظر! إنهم يرتدون اللون الأحمر والأزرق والأخضر والأسود.

There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

يوجد مسابقات في رياضة الجرى والقفز والرمى. أنا أشاهد رياضة الوثب الطويل، أعتقد أن اللاعب الذى يرتدى اللون الأحمر سيفوز.

Help your child look, listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر و يستمع ويقرأ.

Read the following.

I'm at a sports event today with Mommy and my brother. Some athletes are running. The track is 800 meters around the field. The race is exciting- the athletes are running very quickly. I hope Waleed wins today!

There is a throwing competition, too. You have to throw the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good distance for throwing the ball. Someone measures how far the athletes throw the ball. That athlete competed in a sports event and won. He can jump really high! Now, he is getting a medal!

أنا في حدث رياضي اليوم مع والدتي وأخي. بعض اللاعبين الرياضيين يمارسون رياضة الجرى. مضمار السباق طوله 800 متر حول الملعب. السباق ممتع - يجرى اللاعبون الرياضيون بسرعة جدا. أتمنى أن يفوز وليد اليوم!

يوجد مسابقة رمي أيضا. عليك أن ترمي الكرة بعيدا بقدر ما تستطيع. ثلاثة أمتار مسافة جيدة لرمي الكرة. يقيس شخص إلى أي مدى يرمي اللاعبون الكرة. شارك ذلك اللاعب الرياضي في الحدث الرياضي وفاز. إنه يستطيع القفز عاليا جدا! والآن يحصل على ميدالية!



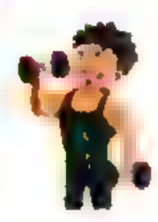
To ask someone about his favorite sports events:



Help your child read and trace.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ ويتتبع الألفاظ.

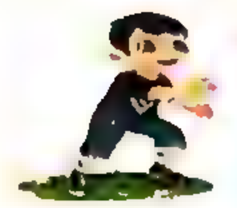
Activities

1. Look and complete.


ath_et_


t__ck


m_d_l


thr__


ju_p


di_tan_e


r_ce


f_st


c_m_ete


w_n


m_asu_e


sp_rts

2. Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

d s c n
e a i t


a r
c e


c m p
o e e t


Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

r k a
l c

i
n

u j
p m

l g h t
t e e

l r h
w o

m d
l a e

3 Choose the correct word.

1. At sports events, some (athletes - races - medals) are running.
2. You have to (run - jump - throw) the ball as far as you can.
3. The athlete (competed - measured - threw) in a sports event and won.
4. Waleed wins today. He is getting a (medal - race - distance).
5. There is a big sports (event - distance - track) today.
6. He can jump (tall - high - big).
7. I'm watching the long (measure - athlete - jump).
8. Three meters is a good (distance - race - athlete).
9. I hope Waleed (jumps - throws - wins) the race.
10. (How - What - Who) sports events do you like?

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1. 

athlete - running

2. 

getting - medal

5 Fill in the spaces with:

compete - measuring - distance - throw - win - jump

1. The race track is a .... of 800 meters.
2. Youssef can .... the ball a long way.
3. Salma wants to .... the 100 meter race.
4. Miss Mona is .... how far you jumped.
5. Ten athletes will .... in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
6. Dalia can .... really high.

6 Copy the following sentence.

There is a big sports event today.



6 Read the passage then answer the questions

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green and black. There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Today, we're at the (circus - track - zoo).
2. I'm watching the (big - short - long) jump.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What are the athletes wearing?

   ....

4. Who do you think will win?

   ....

7 Complete the following dialogue with:

like - jumping - sports - throwing

Omar : What (1) .... events do you (2) .... ?

Tamer : I like (3) .... What about you?

Omar : I like (4) .... I can jump high.







Language use

The Future Simple زمن المستقبل البسيط

Form

Subject + will + inf. (مصدر الفعل) ......



e.g. Hana will win the competition.

e.g. She'll be happy.





'll = will

Usage To predict what will happen in the future.

يستخدم للتنبؤ بما سوف يحدث في المستقبل.



e.g. I think the event will be amazing.

Keywords

tomorrow غدًا	next (Sunday .....) (الأحد/ .....) القادم
in the future في المستقبل	I think .... أعتقد

e.g. He will go to the park tomorrow.

e.g. Next Friday they will run for a competition.



Help your child identify the future simple tense.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على زمن المستقبل البسيط.



Negative

Subject + will not (won't) + inf. ....

e.g. It won't be easy to win today.

(Yes / No) question

Will + subject + inf. (مصدر الفعل) ....?

e.g. Will it be a good competition?

- Yes, it will. - No, it won't.

Wh- question

Question word + will + subject + inf. .... ?

e.g. When will the event be?

- It will be tomorrow.

Choose the correct word.

1. The winner will (being - be - is) happy.
2. Our school will (get - gets - getting) a medal today.
3. It (isn't - wasn't - won't) be easy to win today.
4. Yes, they (will - won't - will not) win.
5. (Is - Are - Will) they be tired?

Help your child identify the future simple tense.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على زمن المستقبل البسيط.



Comparative & Superlative

Comparative صيغة المقارنة

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة.

adj. صفة / adv. حال + er + than

high → higher than   fast → faster than



e.g. Ahmed is faster than Amir.



e.g. Dina is jumping higher than Lara.

Superlative صيغة التفضيل

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة في صفة.

the + adj. / adv. + est

high → the highest   fast → the fastest



e.g. Ahmed is the fastest boy.



e.g. Dina is jumping the highest.



Irregular forms صفات غير منتظمة





far بعيد → farther than → the farthest



Help your child identify comparatives & superlatives. ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل.



How ....?

How far ? كم المسافة ....؟

e.g. How far can he jump? -He can jump four meters.

How high ......? كم ارتفاع ....؟

e.g. How high can she jump? -She can jump one meter.

How fast ......? كم سرعة ....؟

e.g. How fast can he run?

-He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.

Choose the correct word.

1. Youssef jumped (far - farther - farthest) than Ramy.
2. Ramy jumped the (farther - farthest - far).
3. Reem ran faster (the - then - than) Mariam.
4. Talia ran (a - the - then) fastest.
5. Dina jumped (higher - highest - high) than Lara.
6. Was Adam (fast - faster - fastest) than Tarek?

Help your child ask and answer using (How ...?)
ساعد طفلك أن يسأل ويجيب باستخدام (How ...... ?).



Comparative & Superlative

Comparative صيغة المقارنة

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة.

adj. صفة / adv. حال + er + than

high → higher than

fast → faster than

e.g. Ahmed is faster than Amir.



e.g. Dina is jumping higher than Lara.



Superlative صيغة التفضيل

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة في صفة.

the + adj. / adv. + est

high → the highest

fast → the fastest

e.g. Ahmed is the fastest boy.



e.g. Dina is jumping the highest.



Note

Irregular forms صفات غير منتظمة

far بعيد → farther than → the farthest

Help your child identify comparatives & superlatives. ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل.

How ....?

How far ....?



e.g. How far can he jump? -He can jump four meters.

How high ....?



e.g. How high can she jump? -She can jump one meter.

How fast ....?



e.g. How fast can he run?

-He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.

Choose the correct word.

1. Youssef jumped (far - farther - farthest) than Ramy.
2. Ramy jumped the (farther - farthest - far).
3. Reem ran faster (the - then - than) Mariam.
4. Talia ran (a - the - then) fastest.
5. Dina jumped (higher - highest - high) than Lara.
6. Was Adam (fast - faster - fastest) than Tarek?

Help your child ask and answer using (How...?).
ساعد طفلك أن يسأل ويجيب باستخدام (How ...... ?).



1 Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - do - How high - Who

Sara : What sports events (1) .... you like?

Hanin : I like (2) ....

Sara : (3) .... can you jump?

Hanin : I can jump one meter.

Sara : (4) .... is the tallest one in your class?

Hanin : Amira is the tallest.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Youssef jumped (high - highest - higher) than Dina.
2. I think the event will (being - be - is) good.
3. Ramy jumped the (far - farther - farthest).
4. Reem ran (faster - fast - fastest) than Amira.
5. (Will - Is - Are) they be tired?
6. Who is the (slow - slower - slowest)?
7. Was Amir (faster - fast - fastest) than Adam?
8. The winner (are - does - will be) happy.
9. Will they (win - wins - won) the race?
10. I think Omar (get - gets - will get) a medal.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Read and match.

1. How far can he jump?   a) Sherif will be the fastest.
2. Who will be the fastest?   b) be tired?
3. I think the event   c) He can jump four meters.
4. Will they   d) will be amazing.

1-( )   2-( )   3-( )   4-( )

4 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. fast - How - he - can - run - ?

....

2. jumped - Dina - than - Lara - higher - .

....

3. they - Will - the race - win - ?

....

5 Read and complete with the correct form.

1. She .... (won't) be happy to win today.
2. Will it be a good competition? - Yes, it .... (won't).
3. It won't .... (is) easy to win today.
4. Mohamed jumped .... (high) than Ali.
5. Ahmed runs faster .... (then) Hassan.
6. Mona jumped the .... (higher).



Reading and writing
Reading and listening

Listen, point and say.

At the competition
في المسابقة



get fit
يصبح لائق بدنيًا



record time
يسجل الوقت



try harder
يبذل جهدًا أكبر



come second
يأتي في المركز الثاني



warm up
يقوم بالإحماء



support a friend
(يساند / يساعد) صديق

Definitions

warm up	get your body ready to do exercise يقوم بالإحماء
support a friend	help a friend يساعد صديق (يساند صديق)
come second	be the next person to finish after the winner يأتي في المركز الثاني
try harder	work hard to do better يبذل جهدًا أكبر

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



Look and read.

Why is Nesma training?

Hello! My name's Nesma and I'm at the track with my friend, Sara. Sara is an athlete, so she does a lot of exercise. We come here three times a week. She comes with her parents once on the weekend, too.

لماذا تتدرب نسمة؟

مرحبًا! اسمي نسمة وأنا في ميدان السباق مع صديقتي سارة. وهي لاعبة رياضية. لذلك فهي تتدرب كثيرًا. نحن نأتي هنا ثلاث مرات أسبوعيًا. إنها تأتي مع والديها مرة في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع، أيضًا.

Sara is a runner, and she has a big competition next month. I think she'll win! I'm training with her to support her, and it helps me get fit. We warm up together and we have fun! I record her race times, too.

سارة عداءة ولديها مسابقة كبيرة الشهر القادم. أعتقد أنها سوف تفوز! أنا أتدرب معها لمساندتها، وهذا يساعدني أن أصبح لائقة بدنيًا. نقوم بعملية الإحماء معًا ونستمتع! وأسجل أوقات سباقها، أيضًا.

Her best event is the 200-meter race. She's very fast! Sara was in a race last month, but she didn't win. She came second, so she wants to try harder.
She finished in 35 seconds. She wants to be faster next time.

الحدث الأفضل لها هو سباق الـ200 متر. إنها سريعة جدًا! كانت سارة في سباق الشهر الماضي، ولكنها لم تفز. أتت في المركز الثاني، لذلك فهي تريد أن تبذل جهدًا أكبر. أنهت الجري في 35 ثانية. تريد أن تكون أسرع في المرة القادمة.

Sara always eats healthy food. We bring some fruit to the track to have a snack, and we drink lots of water.

سارة دائمًا تأكل طعامًا صحيًا. نحضر بعض الفاكهة إلى ميدان السباق لنتناول وجبة خفيفة ونشرب الكثير من الماء.

I like helping Sara because she's a really good friend to me. She always listens when I have a problem, or if I'm worried about something. So that's why I want to help her as much as I can!

أحب مساعدة سارة لأنها صديقة جيدة بالنسبة لي. ودائمًا تستمع إليّ عندما يكون لدي مشكلة، أو أشعر بقلق من شيء ما. ولهذا السبب أريد مساعدتها قدر استطاعتي!





Language

Conjunctions أدوات الربط

and و — To join similar ideas — تستخدم and للربط بين الأفكار المتشابهة

e.g. I like running *and* jumping.

but ولكن — To show contrast — تستخدم but لبيان التناقض بين شيئين

e.g. I like running *but* I'm not very fast.

Help your child identify these conjunctions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على أدوات الربط.



To show reason — تستخدم because لبيان السبب

e.g. It's hard to run today because it's hot



To show the result — تستخدم so لبيان النتيجة

e.g. He has a race next week, so he trains every day.

or أو — To give a choice in negative — تستخدم or للتخيير في حالة النفي

e.g. She doesn't like throwing or jumping.

Choose the correct word.

1. I like running (and - because - but) jumping.
2. It's hard to run today (so - because - or) it's hot.
3. I like running (but - to - or) I'm not very fast.
4. Amir is a good runner, (because - to - so) I think he'll win the race.
5. He doesn't like throwing (but - so - or) running.
6. Omar ran in the race (but - or - and) he didn't win.
7. I like helping Adam (so - but - because) he is my friend.

Help your child identify these conjunctions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على أدوات الربط.

1 Choose the correct word.

1. (Which - Who - Where) sport do you think is easy?
2. Mariam likes running (because - and - so) doing the high jump.
3. Wael came second this year, (so - and - but) he'll try harder.
4. How (far - high - often) do you do sports? - Three times a week.
5. She likes English (but - so - and) maths.
6. He doesn't play tennis (and - so - or) basketball.
7. I do sports (so - because - or) I want to keep fit.
8. Amir was fast (so - or - but) he came second.
9. She won the race, (but - or - so) she was happy.
10. She came second so she wants to (try - help - get) harder.

2 Read and match.

1	I think he'll win	a)	so she wants to try harder
2	I bring my friends snacks	b)	but he didn't win.
3	Waleed ran in the race	c)	because he is a fast runner
4	Hoda came second	d)	and some water.

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. often - you - How - do - sports - do - ?

....

2. running - I - and - like - jumping - .

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



4 | Read the passage then answer the questions

Hi, I'm Fares and this is Tarek. Tarek is an athlete so he does a lot of exercise. He wants to compete in the school long jump competition. This is his best event and he wants to win a medal. He competed last year but he didn't win a medal. He didn't come first or second. He came third so he knows he has to try harder this year. He comes to the track three times a week. I go with him because I'm his friend. I warm up with him and measure the distances he jumps. He jumped his farthest distance this week so I think he will win the competition.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Tarek is a/an (athlete - runner - teacher).
2. Tarek came (first - second - third) in the competition.

B) Answer the following questions.

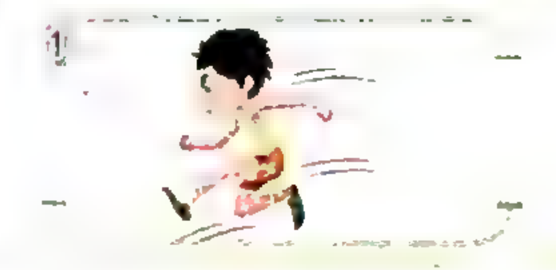
3. What does Tarek want to win?

....

4. How often does Tarek come to the track?

....

5 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.

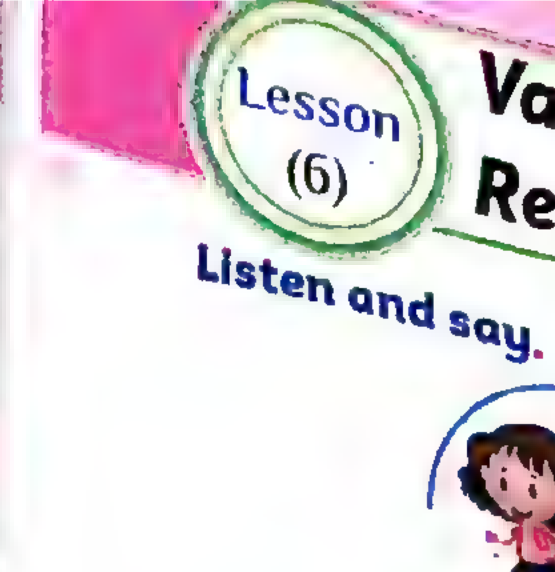
1. 

like - running

2. 

eating - healthy

....



Lesson (6) Values

Reading and writing

Listen and say.



have fun
يمرح



say sorry/apologize
يعتذر



listen
يستمع



Good friend
صديق جيد

Bad friend
صديق سئ



support
يساند / يدعم



tell secrets
يفشي الأسرار



make fun of
يسخر من



pressure
يضغط / يُلح (على شخص)

spread rumors
ينشر شائعات

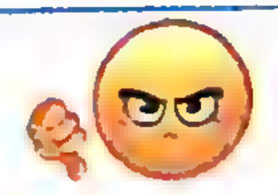


Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

My rules for being a good friend!

قواعدي لتكون صديقًا جيدًا (صالحًا)!

You shouldn't do



Never make fun of your friends! It isn't kind to laugh at people.

لا تسخر أبدًا من أصدقائك! ليس من اللطيف أن تضحك على الناس.

Never tell your friend's secrets to other people.

لا تخبر الآخرين أبدًا بأسرار صديقك.

Never spread rumors about your friends.

لا تنشر شائعات عن أصدقائك.

Never pressure your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.

لا تضغط أبدًا على صديقك لكي يفعل شيء هو أو هي لا يريد القيام به.

You should do



Listen to your friend's ideas.

أن تستمع إلى أفكار صديقك.

Support your friend.

أن تشجع / تساند صديقك.

If you make your friend sad, it's good to apologize.

إذا جعلت صديقك حزينًا، من الجيد أن تعتذر.

Saying sorry is important.

أن تقول آسف شيء هام.

Have fun together!

استمتعوا معًا!

Help your child to be a good friend.

ساعد طفلك أن يكون صديقًا صالحًا

Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition." I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael, and now everyone knows. They are making fun of me." "That wasn't very kind of Sherif," said Tamer's mom. The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret. Adam and Wael said sorry for making fun of me. We're all friends again!"

ذات يوم، كان تامر حزينًا عندما عاد للمنزل من المدرسة. سألته والدته «ما الأمر؟» قال تامر «سألني شريف لماذا لا أريد أن أشترك في مسابقة السباحة.» أخبرته أنني أخاف من المياه ولكنه كان سرًا. قام شريف بإخبار آدم ووائل، والآن أصبح الجميع يعرف السر. إنهم يسخرون مني. قالت والدة تامر «إن هذا لم يكن تصرفًا لطيفًا جدًا من شريف.» في اليوم التالي كان تامر سعيدًا جدًا. سألته والدته «كيف كان يومك في المدرسة يا تامر؟» قال تامر مبتسمًا «كان أفضل!» قام شريف بالاعتذار عن إفشاء سري. اعتذر آدم ووائل لأنهم سخروا مني. أصبحنا أصدقاء مجددًا!

1. Sherif told Adam and Wael Tamer's secret. ( )
2. They are making fun of Tamer. ( )
3. Tamer was a clever swimmer. ( )
4. Tamer's mom was happy about that problem. ( )

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



1 Read and match.

1. Never make fun
2. Never tell your
3. Support
4. Listen to your

a) your friend.
b) friend's ideas.
c) of your friends.
d) friend's secrets.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Never (tell - eat - listen) your friend's secrets to other people.
2. Listen (at - of - to) your friend's ideas.
3. (Support - Spread - Pressure) your friend.
4. It's good to (pressure - spread - apologize).
5. Have (fin - fan - fun) together.
6. If you make your friend sad, (say - tell - do) sorry.
7. Never (spread - listen - support) rumors about your friends.
8. Never (have - tell - pressure) your friend to do something he doesn't want to do.

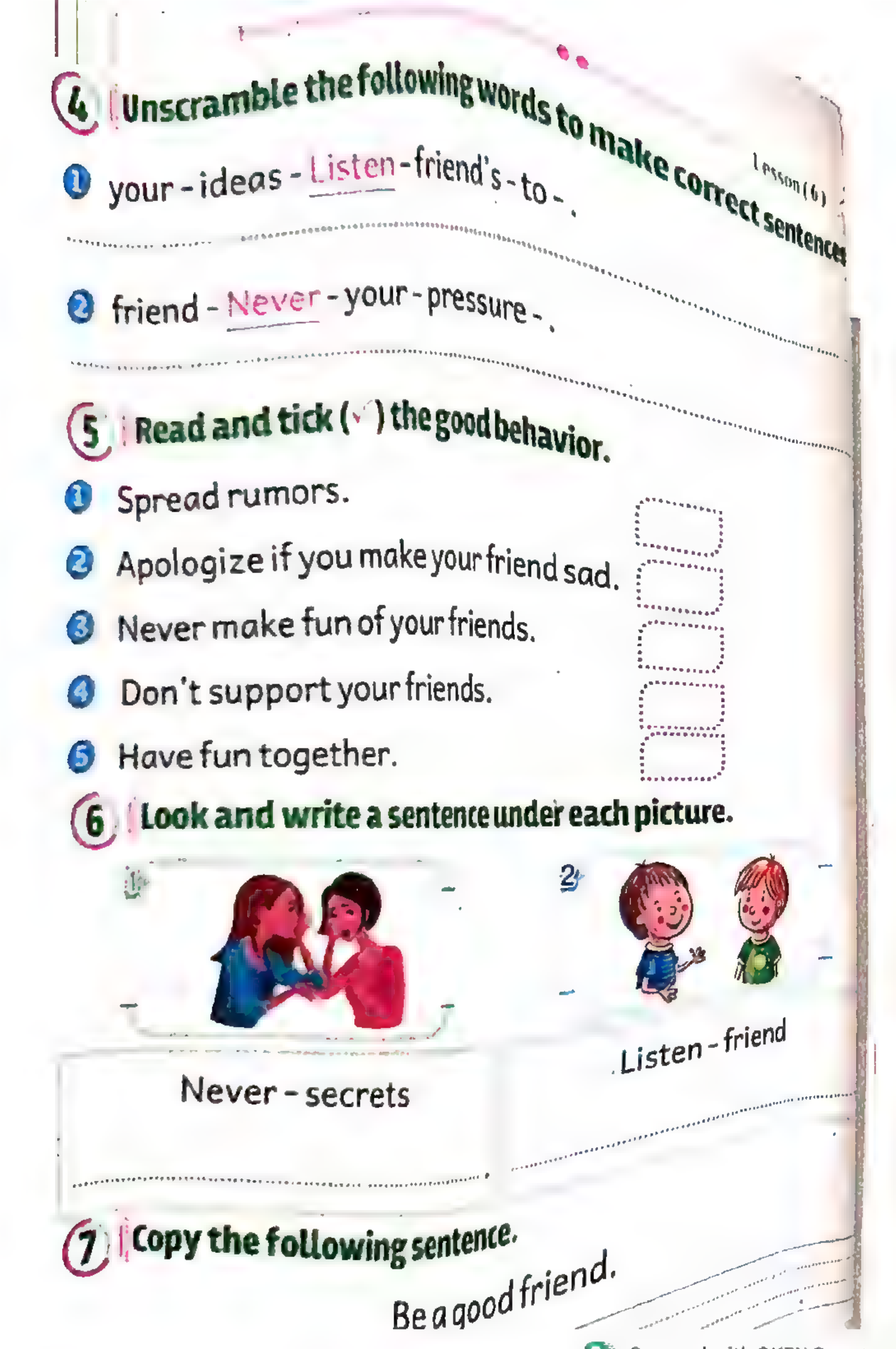
3 Fill in the spaces with:

apologized - spread - Have - Support

1. .... your friends.
2. Sherif .... for telling my secrets.
3. .... fun together!
4. Never .... rumors about your friends.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



4 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. your - ideas - Listen - friend's - to - .

....

2. friend - Never - your - pressure - .

....

5 Read and tick (✓) the good behavior.

1. Spread rumors. ☐
2. Apologize if you make your friend sad. ☐
3. Never make fun of your friends. ☐
4. Don't support your friends. ☐
5. Have fun together. ☐

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1. Never - secrets

....

2. Listen - friend

....

7 Copy the following sentence.

Be a good friend.

....



Learn Phonics With Busy Bee!

Lessons (7 & 8)



Phonics Listen and repeat.

Soft (c) is followed by (e, i, y) to sound like /s/.

ينطق حرف (c) مثل /s/ إذا جاء بعده الحروف (e, i, y).

c

/s/

race
سباق / يتسابق

distance
مسافة

city
مدينة

citadel
القلعة

ice
ثلج

space
الفضاء

mice
فئران

policeman
رجل الشرطة

face
وجه

bicycle
دراجة

pencil
قلم رصاص

rice
أرز

Help your child identify the soft (c) that sounds like /s/.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على حرف (c) الذي ينطق /s/.



☞ Hard "c" sounds like /k/. ينطق حرف (c) مثل /k/ مع باق الحروف.




carrot
جزرة


camel
جمل


cookie
كعكة محلاة


camera
كاميرا


plastic
بلاستيك


cake
كعكة/ تورتة


coffee
قهوة


cold
بارد


music
موسيقى

Look and read.

We raced to the city on our bicycles.
We saw the citadel and ate ice cream!



Help your child identify the hard (c) that sounds like /k/.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على حرف (c) الذي ينطق /k/.

Activities

1 Look and complete.



ra_ _



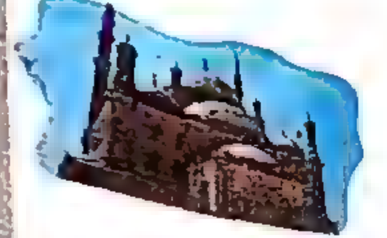
distan_ _



_ _ty



poli_ _man



_ _tadel



bi_ _cle



pen_ _l



pl_sti_



_arr_t



f_c_



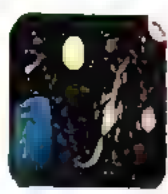
i_e



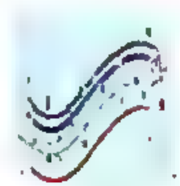
_amel

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

a s p c e



u m s c i





o l d c





Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

o c e
e f f



o c e
i k o



m e
i c

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

1. the city - We - raced to - bicycles - on - our - .

....

2. saw - the - They - citadel - .

....

4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



ate - ice cream

....



saw - citadel

....

5 Listen then circle the word with the different (c) sound.

1. camel - city - color
2. crocodile - club - ice
3. space - cake - distance
4. computer - clothes - race

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Lesson (9) CLIL: Math: Units of measurement

Units of measurement

Time



Distance







Units of measurement from small to large

وحدات القياس من الأصغر إلى الأكبر



Time: seconds — minutes — hours









Distance: centimeters — meters — kilometers

Help your child identify units of measurement for time and distance.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على وحدات القياس الخاصة بالوقت والمسافة.



Look at the line graph. Then choose.

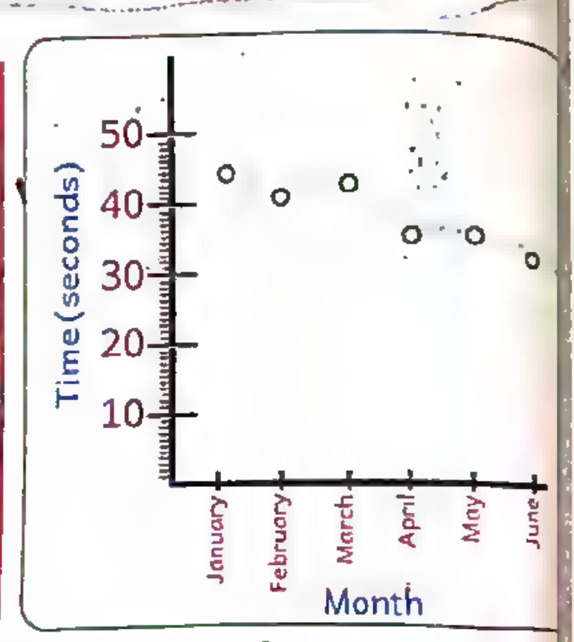
Aya started training for a running competition in January. It's July now. Look at the graph of her fastest times each month.

بدأت آية التمرين لمسابقة الجرى في شهر يناير. إنه شهر يوليو الآن. انظر إلى الرسم البياني لأسرع المرات لها في كل شهر.



Aya's fastest 200 - meter times

Month	Time
January	45 seconds
February	41 seconds
March	43 seconds
April	36 seconds
May	35 seconds
June	33 seconds



1. Does the graph measure time or distance?
   (time - distance)
2. What was Aya's fastest time in January?
   (35 seconds - 45 seconds)
3. What was her fastest time in June?
   (41 seconds - 33 seconds)
4. Is Aya getting faster or slower?
   (slower - faster)
5. What happens to the line on the graph?
   (decrease - increase)



Help your child to look at the graph, read and circle the correct answer.
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر إلى خط الرسم البياني ويقرأ ويضع دائرة حول الإجابة الصحيحة.



CLIL: Social Studies: World records




team
فريق



famous
مشهور



map
خريطة



score
يسجل هدف



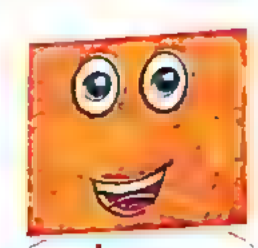
goal
مرمى / هدف



cyclist
راكب دراجة



heart
قلب



shape
شكل



footballer
لاعب كرة قدم

Extra vocabulary

Egypt's national football team	منتخب مصر لكرة القدم
set a world record	يسجل رقم قياسي
Africa Cup of Nations	كأس الأمم الأفريقية
GPS	نظام المواقع العالمي
challenge	تحدٍّ
direction	اتجاه
journey	رحلة
break	يكسر
season	فصل / موسم

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Listen and read.

World records

What is a world record?

It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest, or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records.

ما هو الرقم القياسي العالمي؟

شيء ما يكون الأسرع، الأكبر، الأقدم أو الأصغر في العالم. يحب الناس في العديد من البلدان المختلفة محاولة تسجيل أرقام قياسية عالمية جديدة طوال الوقت. فيما يلي بعض الأرقام القياسية المصرية المشهورة.

Did you know ...?

In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team, Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!

Egypt's national football team has a world record too. It is for winning the Africa Cup of Nations the most times. It won seven times, in 1957, 1959, 1986, 1998, 2006, 2008 and 2010!

هل تعلم ...؟

في عام ٢٠١٧ / ٢٠١٨م سجل لاعب كرة القدم المصري محمد صلاح رقمًا قياسيًا عالميًا عندما لعب مع فريق ليفربول الإنجليزي.



بتسجيل أكبر عدد من الأهداف في موسم واحد - ٣٢ هدفًا!



منتخب مصر لكرة القدم لديه رقم قياسي عالمي أيضًا. لفوزه بكأس الأمم الأفريقية أكبر عدد من المرات. فاز سبع مرات في أعوام ١٩٥٧، ١٩٥٩، ١٩٨٦، ١٩٩٨، ٢٠٠٦، ٢٠٠٨ و ٢٠١٠!

Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ.

And in 2018, cyclists in Egypt made a new world record. They made the largest GPS drawing by bicycle! The challenge was to cycle 761 km around Egypt, and record the direction of the race. The cyclists started at the Great Pyramids of Giza, and it took three days to finish.

في عام ٢٠١٨، حقق راكبي الدراجات في مصر رقمًا قياسيًا عالميًا جديدًا. لقد صنعوا أكبر رسم على نظام تحديد المواقع بالدراجة! كان التحدي يتمثل في ركوب دراجة لمسافة ٧٦١ كم حول مصر وتسجيل اتجاه السباق. بدأ راكبي الدراجات من أهرامات الجيزة، واستغرق الأمر ثلاثة أيام للانتهاء منه.

The picture of their journey made the shape of a heart on the map! It was important because it made people think about how important it is to keep your heart healthy.

صنعت صورة رحلتهم شكل قلب على الخريطة! كان مهمًا لأنه جعل الناس يفكرون في مدى أهمية الحفاظ على صحة قلبك.

It isn't just Egyptian people who break world records. The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 kilometers an hour!

ليس فقط المصريون هم الذين حطموا الرقم القياسي العالمي. القط المصري (ماو) هو أسرع قط في العالم. يمكن أن تصل سرعته إلى ٤٨ كيلو متر في الساعة!



Help your child listen and read.
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ.



1 | Choose the correct word.

1. Mohamed Salah (set - finished - scored) a world record in 2017/2018.
2. Mohamed Salah is a (singer - dentist - footballer).
3. A footballer scores many (balls - goals - feet).
4. A/An (second - centimeter - hour) is larger than a minute.
5. A (meter - centimeter - kilometer) is the smallest.
6. The Great Pyramids of Giza are (short - famous - small).
7. A minute is (taller - shorter - longer) than a second.
8. A centimeter is (faster - shorter - longer) than a meter.
9. We measure time in (kilometers - meters - hours).
10. We measure distance in (meters - minutes - seconds).

2 | Read and match.

1. Mohamed Salah is a	a) time.
2. A kilometer is longer	b) distance.
3. A second is a unit for	c) footballer.
4. A centimeter is a unit for	d) than a meter.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. Liverpool - Mohamed Salah - for - plays - .

....

2. longer - A minute - a second - is - than - .

....

3. set - He - world - a - record - .

....

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records. One of these is Mohamed Salah. In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Mohamed Salah plays for a/an (Egyptian - English - French) team.
2. In 2017/2018, Mohamed Salah scored (32 - 13 - 23) goals in one season.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What is a world record?

....

4. In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record?

....



5 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1) 

2) 



He - footballer

....

minute - longer - second

....

6 | Complete the following dialogue with:

Who - Where - watch - going

Ali : (1) .... are you going

Mazen : To the sports stadium.

Ali : Why are you (2) .... then

Mazen : To (3) .... the match

Ali : (4) .... 's your favorite footballer

Mazen : Mohamed Salah.

7 | Copy the following sentence.

The Great Pyramids are famous.



Activities on Unit (1)

1 Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - competitions - sports - Do

Maha : What (1) .... events do you like?

Hoda : I like (2) ....

Maha : (3) .... you always get medals?

Hoda : Yes, I always get medals in (4) ....

2 Look and complete.



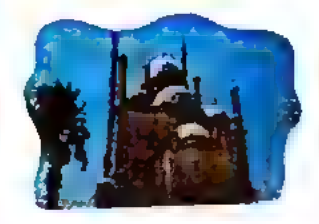
dist_n_e



ath_e_e



m_d_l



c_t_del

3 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

i t d e r



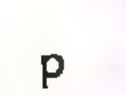
----

h t w o r



----

m j u p





Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



4 Choose the correct word.

1. They are (making - doing - eating) fun of me.
2. Never spread (fun - rumors - races) about your friends.
3. Tarek is the slowest. He (isn't - won't - will) get a medal.
4. Dalia is (faster - the fastest - fast) runner. I think she will win the race.
5. Youssef is (taller - the tallest - tall) than Adam.

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1 

children - track

2 

Never - secrets

6 Read and match.

1	Will it be a good competition?	a)	jumping.
2	I like	b)	because it's hot.
3	Never make	c)	Yes, it will.
4	It's hard to run today	d)	fun of your friends.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



7 Read the passage then answer the questions.

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition. I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael. They are making fun of me." The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret."

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Tamer was scared of (birds - water - animals).
2. Sherif is Tamer's (father - brother - friend).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. How was Tamer when he came home on the next day?

....

4. What was Sherif's mistake?

....

8 Copy the following sentence.

Support your friend.

....

....






Unit
2
Body matters
وظائف الجسم



Vocabulary
Listening and reading

Listen and say.

skull
جمجمة

brain
المخ

rib
ضلع

Skeleton
الهيكل العظمي

jaw
الفك

bone
عظمة

muscle
عضلة

knee
ركبة

elbow
مرفق (كوع)

heart
القلب

lungs
الرئتان

veins
الأوردة

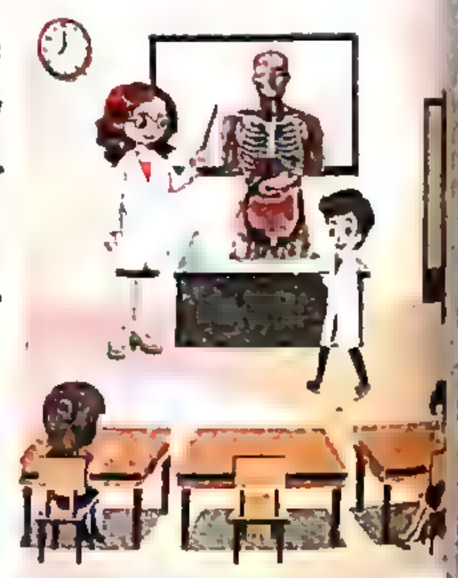
arteries
الشرايين

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Definitions

arteries	These carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart. شرايين
veins	These carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart. أوردة
oxygen	A gas which all living organisms need. أكسجين
blood	A liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around your body. دم
blood vessels	Tubes through which blood circulates in the body. (veins and arteries) أوعية الدموية
nutrients	We need these to help us grow. عناصر غذائية

Look and read.



Today we're going to learn about the body. Miss Mona is going to tell us how the heart works. Did you know your heart beats about 70 times a minute? Your heart moves blood around your body . Our brain controls everything that happens in our body. Our skeleton helps us move and makes us strong. It's very interesting!

سوف نتعلم عن الجسم. سوف تخبرنا الأستاذة منى كيف يعمل القلب. هل تعلم أن قلبك ينبض ٧٠ مرة في الدقيقة؟ ينقل قلبك الدم حول جسمك. يتحكم المخ في كل شئ يحدث في جسمنا. يساعدنا هيكلنا العظمى على الحركة ويجعلنا أقوياء. هذا مثير جدًا!

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

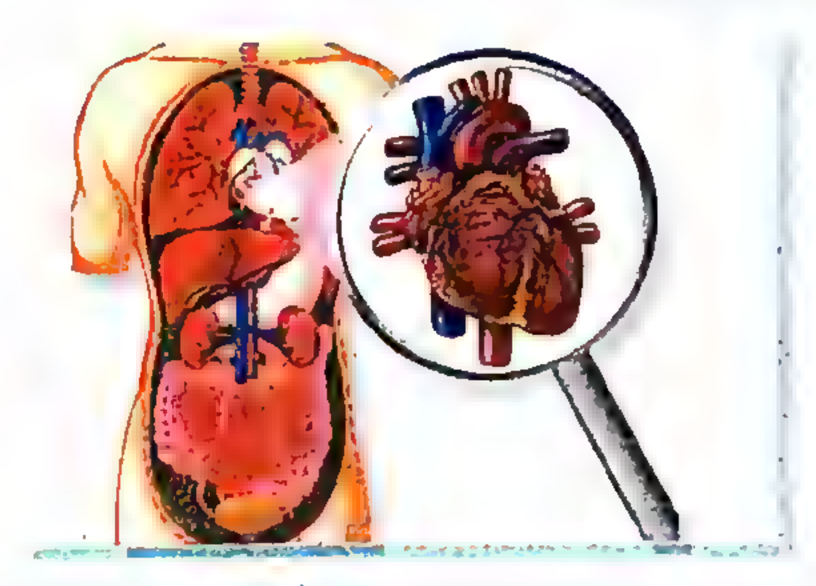
Look and read.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.

القلب مهم جداً لأنه ينقل الدم حول جسمك. يحمل الدم الأكسجين والعناصر الغذائية إلى جميع أجزاء الجسم.

Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker.

تحمل الأوردة الدموية الدم من الجسم إلى القلب. لا يتبقى الكثير من الأكسجين في الدم لأنه تم استخدامه في الجسم. لذلك يبدو الدم داكن اللون (أغمق).



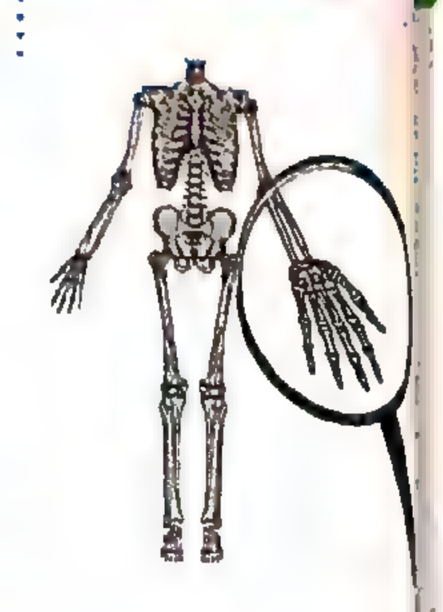
The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (now with oxygen in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries. Veins and arteries are the major blood vessels that connect to the heart.

يدفع القلب الدم إلى الرئتين. في الرئتين، يضاف الأكسجين إلى الدم. يعود الدم المؤكسد (الذي يحتوي الآن على الأكسجين) إلى القلب ثم يضخه القلب إلى باقي الجسم في الشرايين. الأوردة والشرايين هي الأوعية الدموية الرئيسية التي تتصل بالقلب.

Help your child look and read.
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

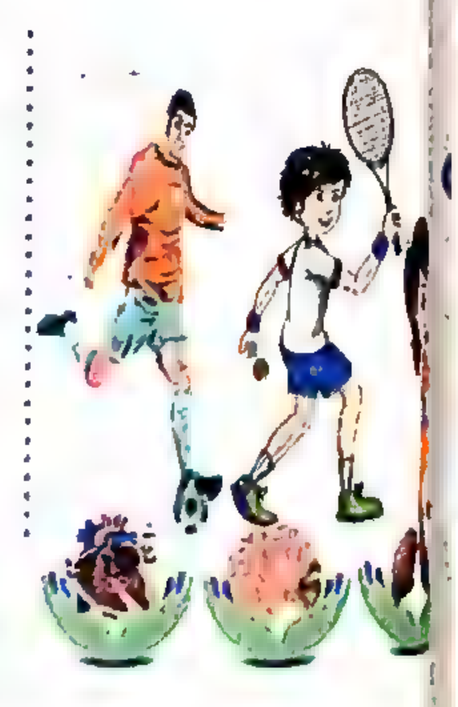
Look and read.

Bones and muscles



Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything!

هيكلنا العظمى هو كل العظام التى تبقينا قويه وتساعدنا على الحركة. نحتاج إلى العضلات لنحرك عظامنا. العضلات متصله بالعظام وتجعلها ترتفع وتلف لذلك نتمكن من المشى والجرى والرقص وكل شئ!



When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move. Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

عندما نركل الكرة، تجعل العضلات العظام في الساق والركبة تتحرك. تتحرك العضلات في أذرعنا وفي المرفقين عندما نلعب التنس. نحن نستخدم العضلات عند مضغ الطعام لتحريك عظمة الفك لأعلى ولأسفل. العظام صلبة وتحمى أعضائنا الرخوة. مخنا وقلبنا ورئتنا أعضاء مهمة يجب أن تكون آمنة.

1- There are 206 bones in a skeleton.
2- Muscles are soft.
3- Bones are hard.
4- Our skull protects our brain.
5- Our ribs protect our heart.

٢٠٦ عظمة في الهيكل العظمي.
لات رخوة.
ظام صلبة.
الجمجمة مخنا.
الضلوع قلبنا.



Help your child look and read.

طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



Activities

1 Look and complete.

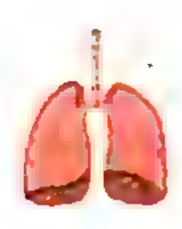

h_a_t


sk_let_n


b_n_


m_sc_e

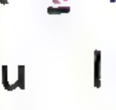

sk_l_


l_n_s


ar_er_es

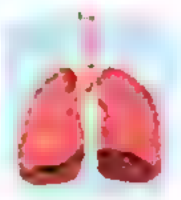

br_ _n

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.


k s l
u l



s g l
u n



b l e
o w

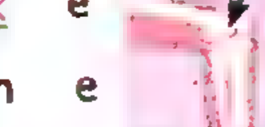


d b o
o l

w j
a



k e
n e



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



3 Choose the correct word.

1. Our (heart - skull - brain) beats about 70 times a minute.
2. Our (skull - brain - elbow) controls everything that happens in our body.
3. Our (jaw - lungs - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong.
4. The heart moves (blood - water - milk) around your body.
5. Blood carries (veins - oxygen - ice) to all parts of the body.
6. (Veins - Lungs - Muscles) carry blood from the body to the heart.
7. In the (skull - lungs - heart), oxygen is added to the blood.
8. Veins and arteries are blood (muscles - vessels - nutrients).
9. We need (lungs - eyes - muscles) to move our bones.
10. Bones are (soft - hard - easy) and they protect our soft organs.
11. Blood is a (gas - liquid - solid).
12. Oxygen is a (gas - liquid - solid).
13. Veins carry blood (to - with - without) oxygen to the heart.
14. Our (ribs - lungs - jaws) protect our heart.
15. Our (knee - elbow - jaw) is a bone in our face.
16. There are 206 bones in a (skeleton - jaw - skull).
17. (Arteries - Veins - Lungs) carry blood with oxygen.
18. We use (knees - muscles - heart) when we chew food.
19. Muscles are (hard - safe - soft).
20. Muscles are attached to the (bones - lungs - heart).

4 Read and match.

1. oxygen	a) are the major blood vessels.
2. nutrients	b) a gas which all living organisms need
3. Veins	c) We need these to help us grow.
4. Veins and arteries	d) carry blood without oxygen to the heart



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك في التعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. skeleton - us - [illegible] - move - helps - .

2. important - is - The heart - very - .

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body. Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker. The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. (Nutrients - Veins - Lungs) carry blood from the body to the heart.
2. In the lungs, (oxygen - air - water) is added to the blood.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Why is the heart very important?

4. What carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة





7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1 

2 

heart - important

Bones - hard

....

8 Fill in the spaces with:

Arteries - Blood - blood vessels - nutrients - Veins

1. .... carry blood from the body to the hear
2. .... carries oxygen and nutrients around your bod
3. We need .... to help our bodies grow
4. .... carry blood away from the heart to the bod
5. Veins and arteries are types of ....

9 Complete the following dialogue with:

What - reading - morning - skeleton

Omar : Good morning, Hana.

Hana : Good (1) ...., Omar

Omar : (2) .... are you doing

Hana : I'm (3) .... a book

Omar : What is it about?

Hana : It's about the (4) ....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Language use

Listen and say.

rock
صخرة

sunglasses
نظارة شمس

helmet
خوذة

wear
يرتدي

knee pads
(حافظة / واقي) للركبة

mountains
جبال

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Future with "going to" زمن المستقبل باستخدام

Usage

We use **"be going to"** to talk about things we intend to do.
نستخدم be going to عند الحديث عن الأشياء التي ننوي فعلها.

Form

I	+ am		
He / She / It / Singular noun	+ is	+ going to + inf..	
We / You / They / Plural noun	+ are		

e.g. I am going to wear a helmet.



e.g. She is going to go to bed early.



e.g. We are going to drink water.



Keywords

tomorrow غداً	today اليوم	this (evening, ...) (المساء ...)هذا
tonight الليلة	after (school,...) (بعد المدرسة...)	

e.g. He is going to ride a horse tomorrow.

Help your child identify the future with "going to".
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على المستقبل باستخدام "going to".

Negative

am not	+	
is not / isn't	+	going to + inf. ...
are not / aren't	+	

e.g. He isn't going to wear pads.

e.g. I'm not going to wear sunglasses.

(Yes / No) question

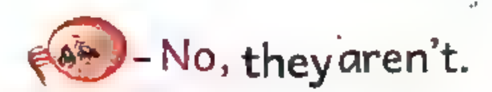
Is + he / she / it / singular noun	+ going to + inf. ...?
Are + we / you / they / plural noun	

- Is she going to wear a helmet?


- Yes, she is.

- Are they going to go to bed?




- No, they aren't.

Wh-question

What +	is +	he / she / it / singular noun	+ going to + inf. ?
	are	we / you / they / plural noun	

e.g. What are you going to do today?

I'm going to go to the park after school.





He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

سوف يرتدى خوذة عندما يركب حصان.



She is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.

سوف ترتدى وسادات واقية لتحمى مرفقيها.



I am going to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes from the sun.

سوف أرتدى نظارات شمسية لأحمى عيناى من الشمس.



We are going to drink water after we go running.

سوف نشرب ماء بعد ذهابنا للجرى.



She is going to go to bed early!

سوف تذهب مبكرا للنوم!



He's going to climb a rock.

سوف يتسلق صخرة.

Choose the correct word.

1. He's going to wear a helmet (tomorrow - yesterday - always).
2. I am (go - goes - going) to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes.
3. We are going to (drink - drinks - drinking) water after we go running.
4. She (am - is - are) going to go to bed early.
5. (We - I - She) is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.
6. (Am - Is - Are) they going to climb the mountain?

Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع و يقرأ



1 Complete the following dialogue with:

time - ride - park - play

Hany : Where are you going, Hana?

Hana : To the (1) ....

Hany : Are you going to (2) .... a horse?

Hana : No, I'm going to (3) .... tennis.

Hany : Have a nice (4) .... !

Hana : Thank you.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. (Are - Is - Am) they going to drink water?
2. I ('m - 's - 're) going to go to the park.
3. I'm going to (wears - wearing - wear) a helmet.
4. I'm (go - going - goes) to have chicken and rice for dinner.
5. Is (he - you - we) going to climb the mountain?
6. Are they going (too - two - to) go to the park?
7. We are going to (drinks - drinking - drink) water.
8. No, he (hasn't - doesn't - isn't) going to wear pads.
9. (Yes - Don't - Not), she is going to wear sunglasses.
10. He's going to climb a rock (yesterday - last week - tomorrow).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

3 Read and complete with the correct form.

1. I am going to .... (wears) a dress.
2. I .... (are) going to go to the library.
3. Ali is .... (go) to wear pads.
4. No, we .... (is) going to go to the zoo.

4 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. to - going - I'm - a helmet - wear - .

....

2. she - to - Is - going - pads - wear - ?

....

3. the park - He - going to - isn't - go to - .

....

5 Read and complete.

1. It's a school day. Is she going to go to bed early?

....

2. He's going to go swimming. Is he going to wear a helmet?

....

3. He's going to go the library. Is he going to wear pads?

....

6 Copy the following sentence.

I'm going to drink water.

....

....

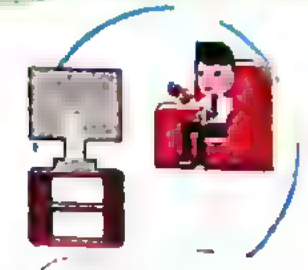
....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Life skills and values
Listening and writing

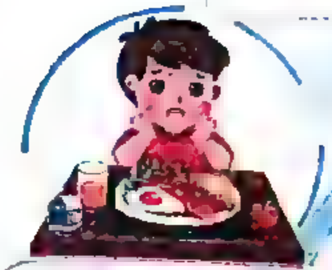


watch TV
يشاهد التلفاز

eat breakfast
يتناول الإفطار



drink water
يشرب الماء



skip breakfast
يفوت وجبة الإفطار



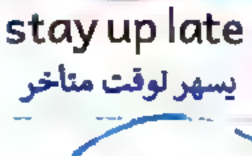
Life skills
مهارات حياتية



sleep
ينام



play outside
يلعب بالخارج



stay up late
يسهر لوقت متأخر



play video games
يلعب ألعاب الفيديو

running
الجري

cycling
ركوب الدراجات

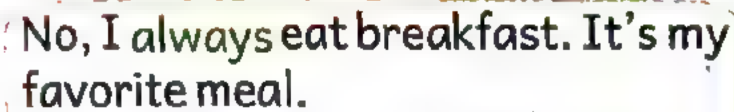


eat fruit
تناول الفاكهة

Help your child to be healthy.
ساعد طفلك أن يكون بصحة جيدة.

How healthy are you?

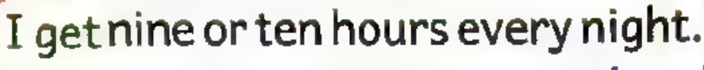
Do you ever skip breakfast?
هل سبق وأن تخطيت وجبة الإفطار؟



No, I always eat breakfast. It's my favorite meal.
لا، أنا دائمًا أتناول وجبة الإفطار. إنها وجبتي المفضلة.



How much sleep do you get every night?
ما مقدار النوم الذى تحصلين عليه كل ليلة؟



I get nine or ten hours every night.
أنام تسع أو عشر ساعات كل ليلة.





Do you play outside every day?
هل تلعبون بالخارج كل يوم؟



Yes, we love being outside.
نعم، نحب أن نكون بالخارج.



How often do you drink water?
كم مرة تشرب ماء؟





I drink about six cups a day.
أشرب حوالي ستة أكواب يوميًا.

Help your child know how to ask and answer questions about how healthy you are
ساعد طفلك أن يعرف كيف يسأل ويجيب أسئلة عن كيف تكون بصحة جيدة.



Which is healthier?





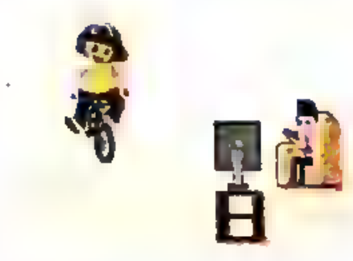
Drinking water is healthier than drinking cola.



Eating vegetables is healthier than eating fries.



Running is healthier than playing video games.



Cycling is healthier than watching TV.

Definitions

be calm كن هادئًا	relaxed, not angry مسترخٍ / غير غاضب
be positive كن إيجابيًا	try not to worry when facing a problem يحاول ألا يقلق عند مواجهة مشكلة ما
stay up late يسهر لوقت متأخر	not going to bed at the right time لا ينام في الوقت المناسب
have an argument يجادل	be cross with someone because you don't agree تكون غاضبًا من شخص ما لأنك لا تتفق معه
be in a good mood في حالة مزاجية جيدة	feeling happy and having fun يشعر بالسعادة ويستمتع
skip breakfast يفوت وجبة الإفطار	not to eat breakfast in the morning لا يأكل وجبة الإفطار في الصباح

Help your child learn how to stay healthy.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم كيف يبقى بصحة جيدة.

Read and tick (✓) or cross (✗) the boxes.

Making healthy choices



Laila: I sometimes stay up late on a school night because I like watching TV and playing video games. In the morning, I feel tired and cross!

ليلى: أحيانًا أبقى مستيقظةً لوقت متأخر ليلة المدرسة لأني أحب مشاهدة التليفزيون ولعب ألعاب الفيديو. في الصبح أشعر بالتعب والغضب.



Adam: When I find things difficult at school, or I have arguments with my friends, I try to stay positive. I like taking a walk outside because it helps me feel happy and calm.

آدم: عندما أجد الأمور صعبة في المدرسة، أو يكون هناك نقاش مع أصدقائي، أحاول أن أبقى إيجابيًا. أحب التنزه في الخارج، لأنه يساعدني على الشعور بالسعادة والهدوء.



Dareen: I do exercise every day - I play football or go swimming. I like cycling too. I'm always in a good mood after I do exercise.

دارين: أنا أتدرب كل يوم. ألعب كرة القدم أو أذهب للسباحة. أنا أحب ركوب الدراجة أيضًا. أنا دائمًا أكون في حالة مزاجية جيدة بعد التدريب.



Help your child make healthy choices.

ساعد طفلك أن يتخذ الاختيارات الصحية.





Zain: I like fruit, but I eat a lot of sweet snacks too. Sometimes I feel tired, so I have candy and snacks. My mom says I don't get enough nutrients.

زين: أنا أحب الفاكهة، لكننى أتناول الكثير من الوجبات الخفيفة الحلوة أيضًا. أحيانًا أشعر بالتعب، لذا أتناول الحلوى والوجبات الخفيفة. تقول أمي أنني لا أحصل على ما يكفي من العناصر الغذائية.





Malak: I like school, but I sometimes worry because I have arguments with my friends. Then I feel angry and sad. I don't tell anyone. I play video games and try to forget about it.

ملك: أنا أحب المدرسة ولكن أحيانًا أشعر بالقلق لأنني ادخل في جدال مع أصدقائي. ثم أشعر بالغضب والحزن. أنا لا أخبر اى احد. العب ألعاب الفيديو وأحاول أن أنسى ذلك.

What can they change? Write your ideas.

Name	Idea
Laila	....
Zain	....
Malak	....

Help your child make healthy choices.

ساعد طفلك أن يتخذ الاختيارات الصحية.

Activities

1 Look and complete.



sl_ _p



e_t br_akf_st



c_cl_ng



v_deo g_mes



r_nn_ng



w_tch T_



dr_nk wa_er



_at fr_it

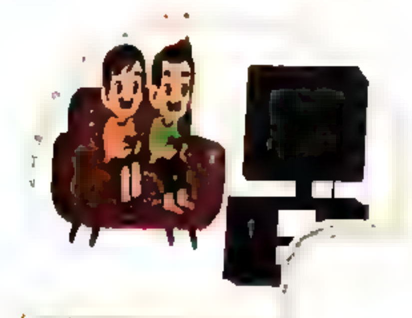
2 Look and tick (✓) the healthy choices.





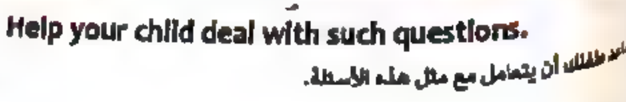












Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Choose the correct word.

1. Do you ever (watch - skip - drink) breakfast?
2. I sometimes (worry - stay - say) up late.
3. I prefer (trying - eating - watching) T.V or playing video games.
4. I (make - do - have) exercise every day.
5. She is going to (sleep - watch - stay) early.

4 Read and match.

1	have an argument	a)	relaxed, not angry
2	stay up late	b)	feeling happy and having fun
3	be in a good mood	c)	be cross with someone because you don't agree
4	be positive	d)	not going to bed at the right time
5	be calm	e)	try not to worry when facing a problem

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )   5- (   )

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1 

exercise - every day

....

2 

feel - tired

....



6 Fill in the spaces with:

skip breakfast - be positive - calm - an argument - stay up late

1. When I feel worried, I try to .... and think of nice things.
2. I don't .... because the next day I feel tired and angry.
3. I feel unhappy when I have .... with my friend.
4. I get hungry and tired if I ....
5. Wael doesn't shout when things go wrong. He is ....

7 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

1. you - skip - Do - ever - breakfast - ?

....

2. do - drink - often - How - water - you - ?

....

3. watching - Fares - sports - likes - .

....

4. never - skip - I - break fast - .

....

8 Copy the following sentence.

I never skip breakfast.

....

....



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Learn Sounds With Busy Bee!
Reading



Listen and repeat.

Long oo /uː/









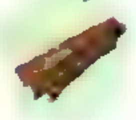




mood	food	root	tool	room
حالة مزاجية	طعام	جذر	أداة	حجرة









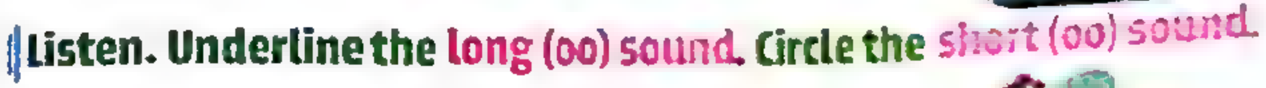

book	cook	wood	good	foot
كتاب	يطهو / يطبخ	خشب	جيد	قدم

Look and read.

Healthy food puts Fares in a good mood.



I'm in my room. I've got a book about the moon.



Listen. Underline the long (oo) sound. Circle the short (oo) sound.



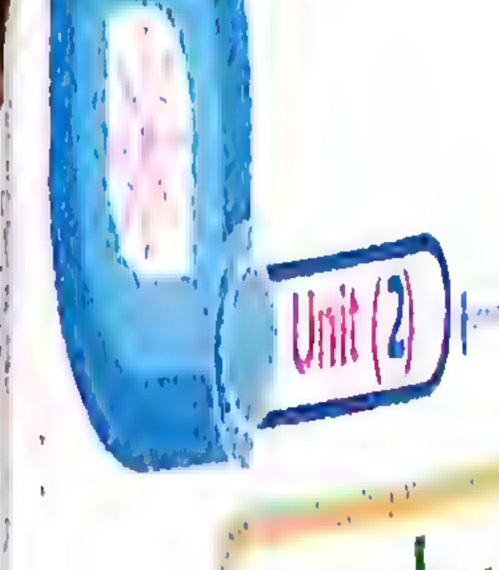
1. He's in a bad mood because he hurt his foot with a big book!



2. Let's cook some food. We'll eat in the kitchen, not in the living room.

Help your child recognize and produce the oo sounds.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على صوت oo وينطقه.





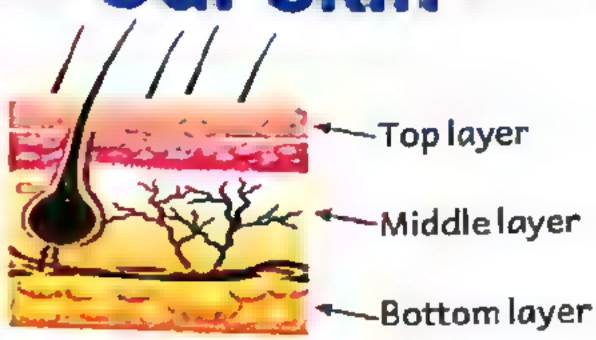
Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
organ	عضو	protect	يحمى
brain	المخ	layer	طبقة
lungs	الرئتان	attach	يربط
dirt	قاذورات	sunburn	حروق الشمس
germs	جراثيم	damage	يدمر / يتلف





Our skin



Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy. Our skin has got lots of layers.

جلدنا هو العضو الأكبر في جسدنا، وهو مهم للغاية. يحمينا من الشمس وأيضا يحمينا من القاذورات والجراثيم. إنه يحافظ على برودة جسمك في الطقس الحار وعلى دفئك في الطقس البارد! نحن بحاجة إلى أن نعتني ببشرتنا لتبقى صحية. جلدنا له العديد من الطبقات.

1) Top layer

This is strong. Water can't get through it!

الطبقة العليا: هذه طبقة قوية، لا يمكن للماء أن يمر عبرها.

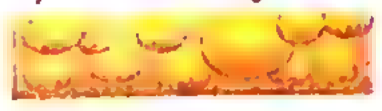
2) Middle layer



We can feel hot and cold things here. This has got blood vessels.

الطبقة الوسطى: يمكننا الشعور بالحرارة والبرودة هنا. هذه الطبقة بها الأوعية الدموية.

3) Bottom layer



This attaches your skin to your bones and muscles.

الطبقة السفلي: تربط جلدك بعظامك وعضلاتك.

The sun can damage our skin. We can get sunburn.
It's important to wear sunscreen to protect our skin.
Do you wear sunscreen?



يمكن للشمس أن تلحق الضرر ببشرتنا. يمكن أن نُصاب بحروق الشمس. من المهم وضع كريم واقي من أشعة الشمس لحماية بشرتنا. هل تضع كريم واقي من أشعة الشمس؟

Help your child listen and read about skin layers. ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ عن طبقات الجلد.



Activities

1 Look and complete.



f_ _d



c_ _k



w_ _d



r_ _m

2 Look and complete with:

food - book - mood

1. He reads a .... about the moon. 
2. She eats healthy .... 
3. She is in a bad .... 

3 Choose the correct word.

1. The top (food - layer - moon) of the skin is strong.
2. We can (feel - get - keep) hot and cold things through the middle layer of the skin.
3. The sun can (attach - keep - damage) our skin.
4. It's important to wear (sunglasses - sunscreen - sunburn) to protect our skin.
5. Our skin keeps us (fat - cool - hot) in hot weather.
6. We have got (blood vessels - water - lungs) in the middle layer of skin.
7. We can get (sunscreen - sunburn - layer) from the sun.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.





4 Read and match.

1. Our skin is
2. Water can't get through
3. Do you wear sunscreen?
4. The middle layer of the skin

a) Yes, I do.
b) has got blood vessels.
c) the largest organ in our body.
d) the top layer of the skin.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. got - about - I've - the moon - a book - .

....

2. some - Let's - food - cook - .

....

3. get - can - from - We - the sun - sunburn - .

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1.



wear - sunscreen

....

2.



healthy - food

....

7 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather. We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Your skin keeps you (cold - hot - cool) in hot weather.
2. We need to (damage - look after - attach) our skin.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What is the largest organ in our body?

   ....

4. What does our skin protect us from?

   ....

8 Fill in the spaces with:

Water - attaches - important - layers

1. Our skin has got lots of ....
2. It's .... to wear sunscreen.
3. .... can't get through our top layer of skin.
4. The bottom layer .... your skin to your bones and muscles.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك ان يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



CLIL: Science: Digestion





mouth
الفم



teeth
الأسنان



tongue
اللسان



Parts of the body
أجزاء الجسم





stomach
المعدة



jaw
الفك

Vocabulary

break down	يحلل	chew	يمضغ	saliva	اللعاب
stomach acid	حمض المعدة	swallow	يبتلع	absorb	يمتص
get rid of	يتخلص من				

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

Digestion عملية الهضم

We know it's important to eat healthy food. But do you know what happens to food after you eat it?

نحن نعلم أنه من المهم تناول الطعام الصحي. ولكن هل تعرف ماذا يحدث للطعام بعد أن نأكله؟

tongue
mouth
teeth
jaw
stomach

When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw.

عندما نبتلع الطعام، يذهب للمعدة. نحصل على الطاقة والعناصر الغذائية من الطعام الذي نأكله. ولكن أجسامنا يجب أن تغير الطعام حتى تتمكن من استخدامه. يجب أن يحلل جسمنا الطعام قبل أن يتمكن من إمتصاصه. نمضغ الطعام في أفواهنا، مستخدمين أسناننا، ولساننا وفكنا.

We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach. When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "stomach acid" breaks down the food. This is called digestion.

نحتاج اللُعاب ليساعدنا في فعل ذلك. اللُعاب سائل يتكون في أفواهنا. ثم نبتلع الطعام. تساعد العضلات في دفع الطعام لأسفل إلى معدتنا. عندما يصبح الطعام في معدتنا، هناك سائل آخر خاص يسمى «حمض المعدة» يعمل على تحلل الطعام. هذه العملية تسمى «الهضم».

Now the body can absorb the nutrients it needs from the food and get rid of the things it doesn't need.

الآن يستطيع الجسم امتصاص العناصر الغذائية التي يحتاجها من الطعام ويتخلص من الأشياء التي لا يحتاجها.





Activities

1 Look and complete.











st_m_ch to_gue t_e_h m_u_h

2 Choose the correct word.

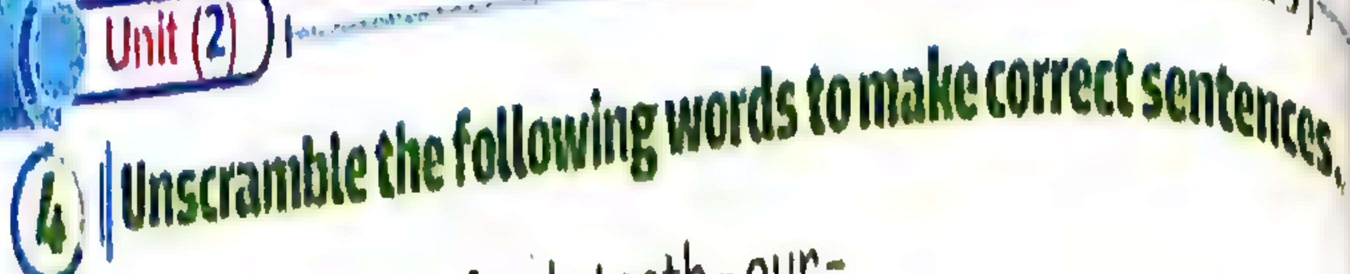
1. First, we put food in our (stomach - mouth - teeth).
2. We make food smaller with our (saliva - tongue - teeth).
3. We (swallow - chew - absorb) food with our teeth.
4. We have a liquid called (tongue - stomach - saliva) in our mouth to help us chew food.
5. When our food is smaller, we can (swallow - absorb - chew) it.
6. When we eat, food goes to our (teeth - stomach - feet).
7. In the stomach, our body breaks (up - out - down) the food.
8. The body can (drink - swallow - absorb) the nutrients we need.

3 Read and match.

1 We make food smaller with our	a) down the food.
2 We have a liquid in our mouth	b) to the stomach.
3 Stomach acid breaks	c) teeth.
4 When we swallow food, it goes	d) called saliva.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



4 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. chew - with - We - food - teeth - our - .

....

2. healthy - important - It's - eat - food - to - .

....

3. energy - the - We - get - from - food - .

....

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

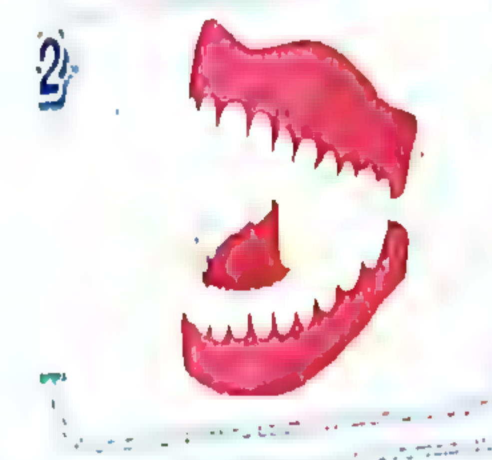
1.



saliva - chew

....

2.



chew - food

....

Activities on Unit (2)

1 | Look and complete.



h_a_t



sk_le_on



l_n_s



m_sc_e

2 | Complete the following dialogue with:

skull - ride - going - wear

Hana : What are you (1) .... to do?

Hany : I'm going to (2) .... my bike.

Hana : Are you going to (3) .... a helmet?

Hany : Yes. It protects my (4) ....

3 | Choose the correct word.

1. (Am - Is - Are) he going to ride a horse?
2. Our (teeth - lungs - skeleton) is all the bones that keep us strong.
3. I'm going to (wear - wears - wearing) a helmet.
4. Our (mouth - skin - heart) has got lots of layers.
5. We are (go - goes - going) to have chicken for lunch.





4 Read and complete with the correct form.

1. .... (Are) he going to play footb...
2. They .... (is) going to go to the zo...
3. Is she going to go swimming? - No, she .... (is...
4. I .... (is) not going to go to school tod...

5 Read and match.

1. oxygen — a) not going to bed at the right time
2. blood vessels — b) a gas which all living organisms need
3. be calm — c) veins and arteries
4. stay up late — d) relaxed, not angry

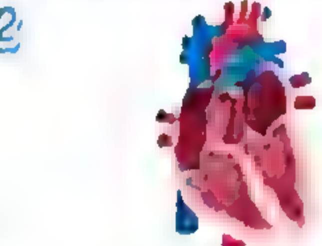
1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1. 

going - a horse

....

2. 

heart - important

....

7 Read the passage then answer the questions.

We know it's important to eat healthy food. When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw. We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. It's important to eat (bad - unhealthy - healthy) food.
2. We chew food in our (mouths - saliva - stomach).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Where does food go when we swallow it?

....

4. What do we get from the food we eat?

....

8 Copy the following sentence.

I eat breakfast every day.





Scope and Sequence

Vocabulary	A healthy diet plate: carbohydrates, dairy, fat, fiber, minerals, protein, sugar, vitamins Food packaging: calories, enough, percent, serving, sodium, [illegible]
Language	You should eat a healthy lunch every day. You shouldn't eat cookies every day.
Reading	A leaflet about water; a text about preserving food; a text about sugar
[illegible]	[illegible] nutrition, digestion
Life skills	Decision making: making healthy choices
Values	Independence
Issues and challenges	Therapeutic health: a healthy diet for a healthy mind
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Science: water and why we need it Math: decimal points, measuring ingredients



balance	توازن	calcium	الكالسيوم	olive oil	زيت زيتون
diet	نظام غذائي	strong	قوي	sugar	سكر

Help your child identify nutrients.

Look, listen and read.

I always have fruit at breakfast - an apple or a banana. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, and there is fiber, too! Do you like fruit, Hany?

أتناول الفاكهة دائمًا في وجبة الإفطار - تفاحة أو موزة. يوجد الكثير من الفيتامينات في الفاكهة، ويوجد بها ألياف أيضًا. هل تحب الفاكهة يا هاني؟

Yes, I do, but what are vitamins? Why do we need them?

نعم، ولكن ما هي الفيتامينات؟ ولماذا نحتاج إليها؟

Vitamins are nutrients in some foods. They're good for all parts of your body, and they make you strong! Mom says we should eat lots of fruit to get the vitamins we need.

الفيتامينات هي عناصر غذائية موجودة في بعض الأطعمة، وهي مفيدة لأعضاء جسمك كلها وتجعلك قويًا! تقول أمي ينبغي علينا تناول الكثير من الفاكهة للحصول على الفيتامينات التي نحتاج إليها.

MILK

That's good, because fruit is delicious! Are there vitamins in eggs?

هذا جيد، لأن الفاكهة لذيذة! هل توجد فيتامينات في البيض؟

Yes, there are!

نعم، يوجد!

Help your child look, listen and read

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويستمع ويقرأ

Look and read.

It's important to get a **balance** of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and **minerals**, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need.

We should try to eat 5 - 7 pieces of fruit and vegetables a day. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, such as Vitamin C. There is also fiber. Fiber is very important in a healthy diet.

يجب علينا محاولة تناول من ٥ إلى ٧ قطع من الفاكهة والخضراوات يوميًا. يوجد الكثير من الفيتامينات في الفاكهة مثل فيتامين سي. يوجد أيضًا الألياف. الألياف مهمة جدًا في النظام الغذائي الصحي.

Carbohydrates give us energy. We can get these in bread, pasta, rice and cereal.

الكربوهيدرات تعطينا الطاقة. يمكننا الحصول عليها في الخبز والمكرونة والأرز وطعام الحبوب.

Vegetables
Carbohydrates
Protein
Dairy

We need protein to help us grow and to make our bodies strong. There's protein in meat, fish and eggs.

نحتاج البروتين ليساعدنا في النمو ويجعل أجسامنا قوية. يوجد بروتين في اللحوم والأسماك والبيض.

There is protein in dairy foods such as milk and cheese too. Dairy foods also give us vitamins and a mineral called calcium. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.

يوجد بروتين في منتجات الألبان مثل اللبن والجبن أيضًا. منتجات الألبان تعطينا أيضًا فيتامينات ومعدن يسمى الكالسيوم. الكالسيوم مفيد لعظامنا وقلبنا وعضلاتنا.

We need some fats, too, because they give us energy and help us absorb some important vitamins. There are healthy fats and oils such as olive oil and butter.

نحتاج بعض الدهون أيضًا. لأنها تمدنا بالطاقة وتساعدنا في امتصاص بعض الفيتامينات الهامة. يوجد دهون وزيوت صحية مثل زيت الزيتون والزبدة.

Help your child read.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ





Activities

1 Look and complete.








carb_h_drates   vit_m_ns   prot__n   f_ts






f_b_r   s_g_r   v_get_bles   d__ry



2 Choose the correct word(s).

1. There are (vitamins - protein - oil) and fiber in fruit and vegetab
2. Fruit is (bad - good - useless) for our health.
3. (Sugar - Protein - Fats) helps our bodies grow.
4. Dairy foods have a (mineral - vitamin - protein) called calciu
5. Calcium is good for our (eyes - bones - head) , heart and musc
6. We need healthy fats in some (oils - minerals - candies) to get our vitamins.
7. We can find (vitamins - carbohydrates - minerals) in bread pasta, rice and cereal.
8. There are lots of (carbohydrates - fats - vitamins) in fruit
9. We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of (vitamins - protein - sug



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك في التعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



10. There is sugar in (fish - cakes - egg).
11. We find protein in (soda - meat - milk).
12. Vitamin C makes us (weak - bad - strong).
13. Cheese, milk and butter are (sugar - dairy - minerals) foods.
14. Our bodies need lots of different (nutrients - fats - soda).
15. Apples and bananas are (fats - fruit - vegetables).

3 Read and match.

1. There is sugar in
2. Protein helps
3. Does Hany like fruit?
4. What are vitamins?

a) Yes, he does.
b) They are nutrients in some foods.
c) cake, biscuits and soda.
d) our bodies grow.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

5 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. is - in - protein - foods - There - dairy - .

   ....

2. always - at - I - fruit - breakfast - have - .

   ....

3. Hana - have - does - What - lunch - for - ?

   ....

4. Hany - like - Does - fruits - ?

   ....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



vitamins - fruit

....



Protein - bodies - strong

....

7 Copy the following sentence.

We should have a healthy diet.

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك في التعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Language use

should / shouldn't

We use should / shouldn't for advice.
نستخدم (ينبغي / ينبغي ألا) لإعطاء النصيحة.

Affirmative الإثبات



Subject + should + inf. مصدر الفعل .....

e.g. You should eat a healthy lunch every day.

Negative النفي



Subject + should not (shouldn't) + inf. مصدر الفعل .....

e.g. You shouldn't eat cookies every day.

(Yes / No) question

Should + subject + inf. مصدر الفعل ..... ?

e.g. Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?


Yes, he should.


No, he shouldn't.

Help your child use should for advice.
ساعد طفلك أن يستخدم should لإعطاء النصيحة.



Choose the correct word(s).

1. Hana (should - don't - shouldn't) eat candies every day.
2. (Do - Should - Is) he eat cakes every day?
3. Hany (don't - shouldn't - should) eat fruit every day.
4. Hana (should - isn't - shouldn't) drink soda every day.
5. Should she (skip - skipped - skipping) breakfast?

Look and read. Then answer.

Younis is an athlete. He wants to have a healthy diet. He lives in a hot country and he does a lot of exercise. He's going to do a race tomorrow, so he needs lots of energy.



يونس لاعب العاب قوي. ويريد أن يكون له نظام غذائي صحي. هو يعيش في دولة حارة ويقوم بالكثير من التمارين.
يونس سيذهب للسباق غدا ولذلك يحتاج الكثير من الطاقة.

1. Should Younis eat some food with carbohydrates?
....
2. Should he drink water when he exercises?
....
3. Should he sleep for four hours tonight?
....
4. Should he eat lots of candies and cakes?
....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Activities

1 Fill in the spaces with.

drink - shouldn't - sleep - sugar

1. She .... eat candies every day.
2. He should .... water when he exercises.
3. You shouldn't eat a lot of ....
4. You should .... for 8 hours a night.

2 Choose the correct word(s).

1. He should (drinks - drink - drinking) a lot of water.
2. You (should - should to - shouldn't) stay up late.
3. She should (do - does - doing) sports every day.
4. No, he (should - shouldn't - isn't) play too many video games.
5. (Do - Is - Should) he eat fruit and vegetables?

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. every - You - eat - day - shouldn't - cookies - .

....

2. cakes - Should - eat - he - lots of - .

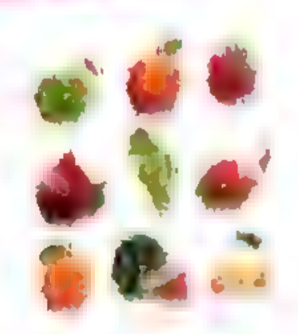
....

3. vegetables - You - eat - should - .

....



4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



You eat every day



shouldn't - candies - every day



shouldn't - soda



drink - every day

5 Read and write True (T) or False (F).

Sama is a runner. She is going to run in a race at the weekend. She should eat healthy food. She shouldn't eat lots of candies. She should drink lots of water. She shouldn't drink soda.



Reading

living things	الكائنات الحية	litre	
humans	البشر	pure water	
break down		weather	
headache	صداع		

hydrated	when your body gets enough water
dehydrated	when your body doesn't get enough water
joints	the parts of your body that move
toxins	things you don't want in your body: they can make you ill
temperature	a measurement of how hot or cold you feel
sweat	a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot

Help your child identify these words.



Look and read.

Why do we need water?



All living things need water. Animals and humans drink water. Plants get it from the soil in their roots. We all know water is good for us, but do you know how important it is for our health? Our blood is about 82% water. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients around the body. We eat food, and it breaks down into nutrients in our stomach. Water helps with this, and it also helps carry the nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.

كل الكائنات الحية تحتاج إلى الماء. الحيوانات والبشر يشربون الماء. تحصل النباتات عليه من خلال التربة في جذورها. جميعا نعلم أن الماء مفيد لنا، لكن هل نعرف أهميته لصحتنا؟ يتكون الدم من حوالي ٨٢٪ من الماء. يحمل الدم الأكسجين والعناصر الغذائية حول الجسم. نحن نأكل الطعام ويتحلل إلى عناصر غذائية في معدتنا. يساعدنا الماء في ذلك ويساعد أيضا في نقل العناصر الغذائية حول الجسم في الأوعية الدموية.



Our brains are made up of about 75% water. If you drink enough water, your brain works better. If you don't drink enough water, you get dehydrated.
You feel tired and you don't have a lot of energy. You can get a headache or find it difficult to think. When you are hydrated, it means getting enough water. It's good for your joints, your bones and your body temperature.

يتكون المخ من حوالي ٧٥٪ من الماء. إذا كنت تشرب كمية كافية من الماء، فإن مخك سيعمل بشكل أفضل. إذا لم تشرب كمية كافية من الماء، فإنك ستصاب بالجفاف. وتشعر بالتعب ولن يكون لديك الكثير من الطاقة. يمكن أن تصاب بالصداع أو تجد صعوبة في التفكير. عندما تكون مشبعا بالماء، هذا يعني حصولك على كمية كافية من الماء. الماء مفيد لمفاصلك وعظامك ودرجة حرارة جسمك.

Help your child listen and read about the importance of water. ساعد طفلك ليستمع ويقرأ عن أهمية الماء



Water also helps your body to get rid of toxins from your body, and helps the other organs in your body to work well. Children should drink about 1.5 litres of water every day. Most of this should be pure water, but we can also get water from other drinks such as milk, tea and fruit juices, and fruits and vegetables. We should drink more water in hot weather because we lose water when we sweat.

أيضاً يساعد الماء جسمك على التخلص من السموم، ويساعد أعضاء الجسم الأخرى على العمل بشكل جيد. يجب على الأطفال أن يشربوا حوالي 1.5 لتر من الماء كل يوم. يجب أن تكون معظم هذه المياه نقية ولكن يمكننا أيضاً الحصول على الماء من مشروبات أخرى مثل اللبن، الشاي، عصير الفواكه والفاكهة، والخضروات. يجب علينا أن نشرب الكثير من الماء في الطقس الحار، لأننا نفقد الكثير من الماء عندما نعرق.

Language

How much ....? كم لديك ... ؟

How much + uncountable noun + ...?

How much water should children drink every day?

كم كمية الماء التي يجب أن يشربها الأطفال كل يوم؟



1.5 litres.



How much of our blood is made of water?

كم كمية الماء المكون منها دمنا؟

82%

Help your child listen and read about the importance of water. ساعد طفلك أن يسمع ويقرأ عن أهمية الماء



Activities

1 Choose the correct word(s).

1. If you don't drink enough water, you get (hydrated - dehydrated - temperature).
2. When you are (dehydrated - hydrated - sweat), it means you are getting enough water.
3. Water helps your body get rid of (joints - toxins - sweat).
4. We lose water when we (sweet - sweat - eat).
5. Water is good for your body (temperature - toxins - bar).
6. (Sweet - Sweat - Meat) is a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot.
7. (Joints - Toxins - Fruits) are things you don't want in your body; they can make you ill.

2 Read and match.

1. hydrated	a. the parts of your body that move.
2. dehydrated	b. when your body gets enough water.
3. temperature	c. when your body doesn't get enough water.
4. joints	d. how hot or cold you feel.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

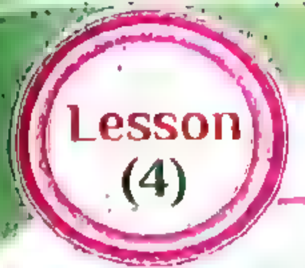
1. much - do - How - water - you - drink - ?

....

2. should - You - drink - water - pure - .

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



Life skills

Definitions

Word	Definition
serving حصة من الطعام	how much you eat at one time مقدار ما تأكله في المرة الواحدة
calories سعرات حرارية	the amount of energy in food كمية الطاقة في الطعام
sodium الصوديوم	a mineral we need معدن نحن نحتاجه
enough كافٍ	the right amount الكمية الصحيحة
too much كثير جدًا	more than we need أكثر مما نحتاجه
percent النسبة المئوية	the amount of vitamins or minerals that our bodies need every day كمية الفيتامينات أو المعادن التي تحتاجه أجسامنا كل يوم

Listen and read.

We can look at food packaging to find out what is in our food. This helps us decide if it is healthy or unhealthy. For example, if we see that there are lots of calories and not a lot of vitamins, we can decide to make a different choice. These are some words you will find on a food package:

يمكننا أن ننظر إلى عبوة الطعام لمعرفة ما هو موجود في طعامنا. يساعدنا هذا في تحديد ما إذا كان صحيًا أم غير صحي. على سبيل المثال، إذا رأينا أن هناك الكثير من السعرات الحرارية وليس الكثير من الفيتامينات، فيمكننا أن نقرر اختيار شئ آخر. هذه بعض الكلمات التي ستجدها على عبوة الطعام.

Help your child listen and read.
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ.



serving how much you eat at one time مقدار / حصة من الطعام مقدار ما تأكله في المرة الواحدة

calories the amount of energy in food كمية الطاقة في الطعام

sodium this is a mineral: we need enough of it, but we shouldn't have too much. The salt we get in food is sodium mixed with other things. We shouldn't eat food with too much salt in.

صوديوم هو معدن تحتاج ما يكفي منه، لكن لا ينبغي أن نتناول الكثير منه. الملح الذي نحصل عليه في الطعام عبارة عن صوديوم ممزوج بأشياء أخرى. لا ينبغي أن نأكل الطعام الذي به كثير من الملح.

enough the right amount كاف الكمية المناسبة

too much more than we need كثيرًا جدًا أكثر مما نحتاجه

percent when we see something like 50%, it means that this food gives us 50%, or half of the amount of that vitamin or mineral that our bodies need every day.

النسبة المئوية عندما نرى شيء ما مثل ٥٠٪ هذا يعني أن هذا الطعام يعطينا ٥٠٪ أو نصف كمية هذا الفيتامين و المعدن التي تحتاجه أجسامنا كل يوم.

Serving size	30 grams	Sodium	0.3 grams
Energy	115 calories	Fiber	0.6 grams
Fat	0.4 grams	Protein	2.1 grams
Carbohydrate	26 grams	Vitamin C	50% (percent)
Sugar	2.4 grams	Vitamin D	50% (percent)

Listen and read.

1. We measure energy in calories. نقيس الطاقة باستخدام السعرات الحرارية.
2. We use percent (%) to measure a nutrient. نستخدم النسبة المئوية لقياس العنصر الغذائي.
3. If we know how much we need of a nutrient each day, we can look at what percent, or grams, this food gives us. إذا عرفنا كمية العناصر الغذائية التي نحتاجها كل يوم، نستطيع أن ننظر إلى النسبة المئوية أو الجرامات، التي تعطينا إياها تلك الأطعمة.

Help your child listen and read. ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ



1 Choose the correct word(s).

1. Food (back - packaging - serving) can tell us what is in our food.
2. There are a lot of (salt - vitamins - calories) in cakes.
3. (Too much - Enough - Serving) means the right amount.
4. We use (percent - sodium - calories) to measure a nutrient.
5. We measure energy in (grams - calories - kilo).
6. We need enough (sodium - sugar - salt). It's a mineral.

2 Read and match.

1. serving	a) more than we need
2. calories	b) a mineral we need
3. sodium	c) the right amount
4. enough	d) the amount of energy in food
5. too much	e) how much you eat at one time

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. shouldn't - eat - We - salt - too much - .

....

2. fiber - How much - do - need - children - a day - ?

....



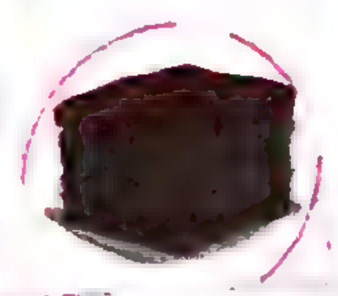


Choosing a healthy snack

Listen and read.



cake
كعكة / تورتة



chocolate brownie
كعكة الشيكولاتة



dried fruit bar
قطعة من الفاكهة المجففة

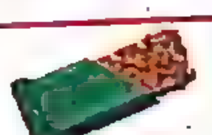


cereal bar
قطعة من الحبوب الغذائية

Read then answer.



cake	
Energy	128 calories
Fat	3 grams
Sugar	8 grams
Salt	0.2 grams



cereal bar	
Energy	143 calories
Fat	6 grams
Sugar	11 grams
Salt	0.1 grams



chocolate brownie	
Energy	310 calories
Fat	21 grams
Sugar	23 grams
Salt	0.2 grams



dried fruit bar	
Energy	68 calories
Fat	1.2 grams
Sugar	7 grams
Salt	0.1 grams

1. Which snack has the most calories? ....
2. Which snack has the most fat? ....
3. Which snack has the most sugar? ....

Help your child listen and read.
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ



Tip:

There is sugar in fruit, so it tastes sweet. Natural sugar in fruit is better for you than sugar in cakes and candies.

يوجد سكر في الفاكهة، لذلك فهي حلوة المذاق. السكر الطبيعي في الفاكهة مفيد لك أكثر من السكر الموجود في الكعك والحلويات.

Look and read.

Which snack is your favorite?

أي وجبة خفيفة هي المفضلة لديك؟



I like cereal bars.

أنا أحب قطع الحلوى من من الحبوب.



So do I! And I like dried fruit bars too.

و أنا كذلك! و أحب قطع الفاكهة المجففة أيضًا.



Which snack has 0.3 grams of salt?

أي وجبة خفيفة تحتوي على ٠,٣ جرامًا من الملح؟

Cake.



Help your child ask and answer.

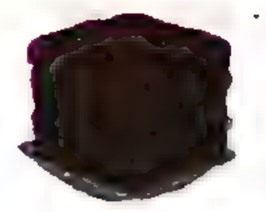
ساعد طفلك أن يسأل ويجيب.



Activities

1 Look and complete.






c_k_ cer_al b_r choc_la_e dr_ed fr_it

2 Choose the correct word(s).

1. I like (hydrated - dehydrated - dried) fruit bars.
2. I like chocolate (brown - brownie - calories).
3. I like cereal (bars - cakes - calories).

3 Read and match.

1	Which snack is	a	sugar in fruit.
2	There is natural	b	has the most sugar.
3	Chocolate brownie	c	your favorite?
4	I like	d	dried fruit bars.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

4 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. favorite - snack - Which - your - is - ?

....

2. bars - I - cereal - like - .

....

3. fruit - dried - I - bars - like - .

....



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



favorite - snack

....



like - chocolate brownie

....

6 Look and answer the questions below.

Energy: 128 calories	Energy: 143 calories	Energy: 310 calories	Energy: 68 calories
Fat : 3 grams	Fat : 6 grams	Fat : 21 grams	Fat : 1.2 grams
Sugar: 8 grams	Sugar: 11 grams	Sugar: 23 grams	Sugar: 7 grams
Salt : 0.2 grams	Salt : 0.1 grams	Salt : 0.2 grams	Salt : 0.1 grams

cake  cereal bar  chocolate brownie  dried fruit bar 



A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The (cake - cereal bar - chocolate brownie) has the most sugar.
2. The dried fruit bar has (68 - 1.2 - 7) calories.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Which snack has the most fat?

....

4. Which snack has the most sugar?

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة





Learn Sounds with Busy Bee!



tion

/ʃn/

Listen and repeat.

The letters (tion) make the sound /ʃn/.



nutrition
التغذية



digestion
الهضم



fiction
قصة / خيال



pollution
التلوث



fire station
محطة إطفاء

Look and read.

The firefighters at the fire station need good nutrition.
رجال الإطفال في محطة الإطفاء يحتاجون إلى تغذية جيدة.





All this pollution is bad for my digestion!
كل هذا التلوث ضار بعملية الهضم لدي.

I have a new book. It isn't fiction. It's about nutrition and digestion!
لدي كتاب جديد. إنه ليس قصة. إنه عن التغذية والهضم.

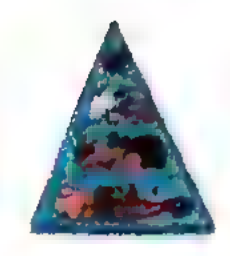


Help your child recognize and produce the /ʃn/ sound.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على صوت /ʃn/ وينطقه.

Activities

1 Look and complete.



digest_ _ _   fire sta_ _ _ _   pollu_ _ _ _   nutrit_ _ _

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

u r t
n i n t
i o



o i e
t d g s
i n



i o i f
c t n



- -

o u l p l
i t o n



e i f r t t
s a i o n



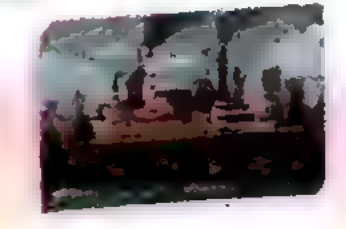
- -

3 Look and complete with:

pollution - fire station



They are at the ....



There is a lot of ....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Lesson (7) Reading

Listen, point and say.

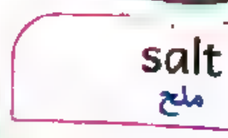


can
علبة معدنية



fire
نار





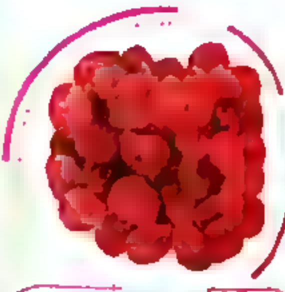
salt
ملح





zeer pot
زير (وعاء من الفخار)





drying
التجفيف



jar
برطمان



container
وعاء/حاوية

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات

Look and read.



It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?

من المهم تناول الطعام المناسب، ولكن من المهم أيضًا أن نعتني بالطعام للحفاظ عليه طازج وآمن. نحتاج أن نحافظ على الطعام ونخزنه. إذا لم نخزن الطعام بشكل مناسب فإنه قد يفسد وهذا يجعلنا نمرض. الآن يمكننا استخدام الثلاجات وأجهزة التجميد لتخزين الطعام. هذه الأجهزة تحتاج الكهرباء لكي تعمل. كيف نستطيع حفظ الطعام إذا لم يوجد لدينا كهرباء؟ وكيف كان الناس يخزنون الطعام في الماضي؟



1- Fire: People used fire to make smoked meat and fish. We used this a long time ago, and we still use it now.

١- النار: استخدم الناس النار لصنع اللحوم والأسماك المدخنة. استخدمنا ذلك لفترة طويلة ومازلنا نستخدمه حتى الآن.





2- Salt: We can add salt to food to preserve it. It takes out the water. People use this all over the world for meat and fish.

٢- الملح: يمكننا أن نضيف الملح للطعام لنحافظ عليه. إنه يمتص الماء. يستخدم الناس هذا في جميع أنحاء العالم للحوم والأسماك.

3- Drying: We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, bananas and mangoes are all delicious. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious, and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.

٣- التجفيف: يمكننا تجفيف الفاكهة في الشمس. التفاح المجفف والتين والعنب والموز والمانجو كلها لذيذة. عندما نجفف الفاكهة، فإنها تمتص الماء وتحافظ على العناصر الغذائية. الفاكهة حلوة ولذيذة، وصحية لأننا لا نضيف السكر.

4- Containers: There are different ways of storing food in containers.

٤- الأوعية / الحاويات: يوجد طرق مختلفة لتخزين الطعام في الأوعية.

Zeer pots: Thousands of years ago, people invented zeer pots to keep food fresh. The food is inside one ceramic pot. This pot is put inside a bigger ceramic pot. You put sand between the two pots, then put water in the sand. The water takes the heat away and the food stays cool.

أواني الزير: منذ آلاف السنين، اخترع الناس أواني الزير للحفاظ على الطعام طازجًا. يكون الطعام داخل وعاء خزفي واحد. يتم وضع هذا الإناء داخل وعاء خزفي أكبر. تضع الرمال بين الإنائين. ثم تضع الماء في الرمال. يزيل الماء الحرارة ويبقى الطعام باردًا.

- Cans and jars: People also use cans and jars to preserve food. You put the food in a liquid with salt, and close the can. No air gets into the jar or can, and the food lasts for years.



العلب والبرطمانات: يستخدم الناس أيضًا العلب والبرطمانات لحفظ الطعام. تضع الطعام في سائل مع الملح، وتغلق العلبة. لا يدخل الهواء إلى البرطمان أو العلبة، ويبقى الطعام لسنوات.



Activities



1 Look and complete.





f_r_ c_nt_iner c_n j_r

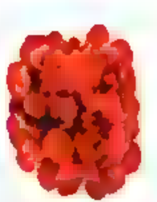
2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



l s t a



r i d g n y



e r e z o p t



3 Choose the correct word(s).

1. We need to (preserve - dry - heat) food in the fridge.
2. People use (drying - fire - electricity) to make smoked meat and fish.
3. We can add (water - salt - nutrient) to food to preserve it.
4. There are different ways of storing food in (electricity - fictions - containers).
5. Thousands of years ago, people invented (zeer pots - fridges - cans) to keep food fresh.
6. We can (use - dry - add) food in the sun.
7. People use (pollution - cans - nutrition) to preserve food.
8. We can keep food in (digestion - jars - fire).
9. If we don't have (water - electricity - oil), we can't keep food in fridges and freezers.
10. We can store food in (cans - cars - water).

4 Read and match.

1. We add salt
2. If we don't store food properly,
3. We need to preserve food
4. Fridges

a) it can go bad.
b) need electricity to work.
c) to take out the water.
d) to keep it fresh and safe.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

5 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. food - It - important - the right - is - to eat - .

....

2. food - People - preserve - use - jars - to - .

....

3. can - the sun - We - fruit - dry - in - .

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. We can use (freezers - TVs - computers) to store food.
2. If we don't keep food properly, it makes us (fresh - sick - safe).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What do fridges need to work?

....

4. Why is it important to look after food?

....



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



Listening and reading
CLIL: Math

Look and read.

Sugar



What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Why is eating sugar bad for us?

ما هي وجبتك الخفيفة المفضلة؟ هناك الكثير من الأشياء التي يمكننا الاختيار من بينها. أحيانًا يكون من السهل أن تأخذ قطعة من كعكة محلاة أو من الحلوى، ولكنها تحتوي على الكثير من السكر. لماذا يُعد تناول السكر مضر بالنسبة لنا؟

Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth.
Do you like going to the dentist?



السكر مضر بأسناننا. تناول الكثير من السكر يدمر أسناننا. هل تحب الذهاب إلى طبيب الأسنان؟

Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.



السكر مضر بقلبنا أيضًا. إنه يوقف الشرايين عن العمل كما ينبغي. مع مرور الوقت، يمكن لهذا أن يدمر قلبنا.

Help your child look and read.
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.







Sugar gives us energy, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar.

يمنحنا السكر الطاقة، لكنها ليست من النوع الجيد. عندما نحصل على الطاقة من الكربوهيدرات، فإن هذه الطاقة تستمر لفترة طويلة. عندما نحصل على الطاقة من السكر، نفقدها بسرعة. بعد ذلك يريد جسمنا المزيد من السكر.



Sugar can affect our brains. If we have too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused. We can feel worried and anxious. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

يمكن أن يؤثر السكر على مخنا. إذا تناولنا الكثير من السكر، فإن أجهزة المخ لدينا تحصل على الكثير من الطاقة بسرعة. هذا يمكن أن يجعل المخ مرتبك. ويمكن أن نشعر بالقلق والتوتر. يمكن أن يكون السكر ضارًا بحالتنا المزاجية.

Math

Look and read.

Children shouldn't have more than 25 grams of sugar a day. 25 grams is about six teaspoons. One teaspoon has four grams of sugar.



يجب ألا يتناول الأطفال أكثر من ٢٥ جرام من السكر يوميا. ٢٥ جرام تساوى تقريبًا ٦ ملاعق صغيرة. تحتوى الملعقة الصغيرة على ٤ جرامات من السكر.

Tip:

There is natural sugar in fruit. This is better than sugar that is added to food such as cakes and candies.

يوجد سكر طبيعى فى الفاكهة وهو أفضل من السكر الذي يضاف إلى الطعام مثل الكيك والحلوى.

Complete the table. Then answer the question.

1 teaspoon = 4 grams

Snack	Sugar	
	grams	teaspoons
orange	14	3.5
fruit yogurt	12	....
plain yogurt	....	1
cereal bar	6	....
one cookie	8	....

1. How many teaspoons of sugar are there in 1 orange, 1 plain yogurt and 1 cookie?

.... + ... + ... = ...

2. How many grams of sugar are there in 3 cookies, 1 fruit yogurt and 1 cereal bar?

.... + ... + ... = ...

3. Put the snacks in order from lowest to highest.

............, ..., cookie......, ..., ...

Help your child complete the table then answer the questions. ساعد طفلك أن يكمل الجدول ويجيب عن الأسئلة



Activities

1 Choose the correct word(s).

1. (Milk - Sugar - Meat) is bad for our teeth.
2. Eating too much sugar (helps - damages - stops) our teeth.
3. Sugar stops our (arteries - knees - elbows) working well.
4. We can feel (worried - happy - fine) and anxious.
5. Sugar gives us (electricity - energy - water).
6. Sugar can be bad for our (knees - mood - skin).
7. Sugar can affect our (brains - legs - fingers).
8. One (teapot - teaspoon - jar) has four grams of sugar.
9. There is natural sugar in (candies - sweets - fruit).
10. Cakes and candies have (salt - electricity - sugar).

2 Read and match.

1. What's your favourite snack?
2. Eating too much sugar
3. Sugar can affect
4. 25 grams of sugar is

a) our brains.
b) about six teaspoons.
c) damages our teeth.
d) Cookies.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. sugar - decided - eat - I - to - less - .

....

2. natural - There - sugar - is - fruit - in - .

....

3. bad for - Sugar - our - is - teeth - .

....



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



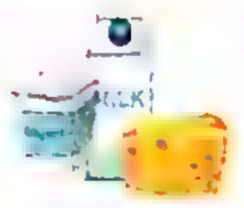
4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

I decided to eat less sugar. I look carefully at the snacks I choose. Now I have plain yogurt, and I don't drink chocolate milk. I drink more water and I eat fruit. I still enjoy sweet snacks, like chocolate cookies, but I don't eat them every day. I have more energy, and I sleep better at night. I'm happy!

Activities on Unit (3)

1 Look and complete.







veg_t_bles d_iry f_ts pollu____

2 Fill in the spaces with.

much - healthy - should - sugar

Heba : Do you eat .... (1).................................. food?
Samy : Yes. We .... (2).................... always do this.
Heba : What about .... (3)......................................?
Samy : You shouldn't eat too .... (4).............. sugar. It's bad.

3 Choose the correct word(s).

1. We (should - shouldn't - does) eat fruit every day.
2. We (shouldn't - should - does) eat a lot of cookies.
3. Fruit is (bad - healthy - hot)!
4. (Fiber - Fat - Calcium) is good for our bones.
5. You should (eat - eats - eating) a healthy lunch.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

It's important to get a balance of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Our bodies need different (plates - ways - nutrients) to work well.



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة





2. It is important to get a (balance - teaspoon - place) of the right kinds of food.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What do nutrients include?

....

4. Why do we need different nutrients?

....

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



should - eat

....



sugar - bad - teeth

....

6 Copy the following sentence.

You should stay healthy.

....

....



Activities on Review (1)

1 Look and complete.

m_dal   p_ll_tion   l_ngs   f__d

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

e r h t a

l t e a t e h

l u s k l

3 Fill in the spaces with.

bodies - balanced - should - exercise

Amal : Do you do (1) .... every day?

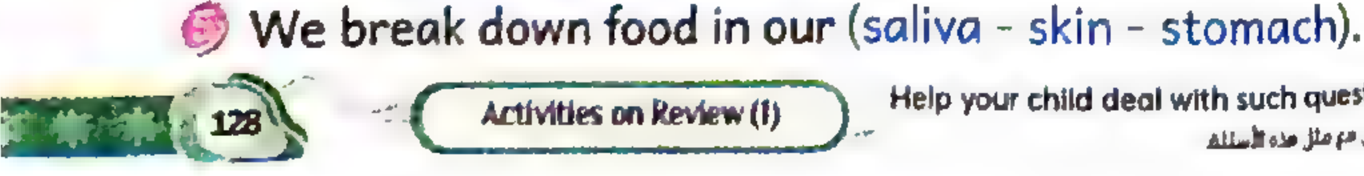
Sara : Yes. It's important and good for our (2) ....

Amal : What (3) .... I eat to stay healthy?

Sara : You should eat (4) .... diet.

4 Choose the correct word(s).

1. You (should - shouldn't - does) wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
2. Will it (is - are - be) a good competition?
3. The (heart - lungs - skeleton) moves blood around the body.
4. Our (lungs - skull - tongue) protects our brain and our eyes.
5. We break down food in our (saliva - skin - stomach).



Help your child deal with such questions.

5 Read and match.

1. The stomach acid
2. Our skin protects us from
3. Blood carries oxygen and
4. We use muscles when

a) nutrients around the body.
b) we chew food.
c) the sun, dirt and germs.
d) breaks down food in our stomach.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Cookies and candies are (snakes - snacks - meals).
2. Sugar can damage the (bones - muscle - heart).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Is sugar bad for our teeth?

....

4. What can sugar do with arteries?

....

7 Copy the following sentence.

I do exercise every day.

....

....



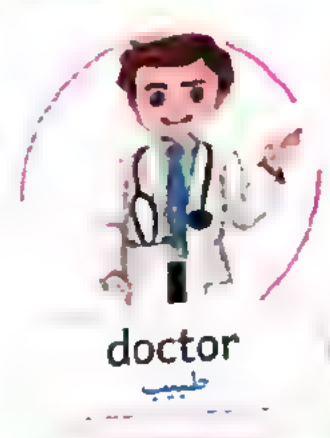


Non-fiction Reader: Hospitals

Listen, point and say.



nurse
ممرضة



doctor
طبيب



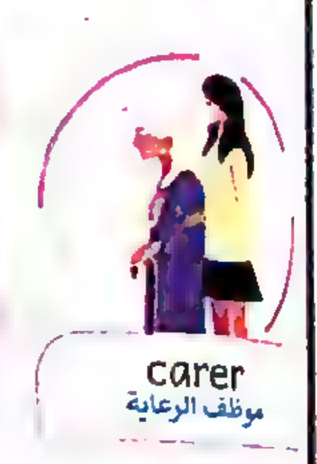
surgeon
طبيب جرّاح



cook
طباخ



People in a hospital
العاملون في المستشفى



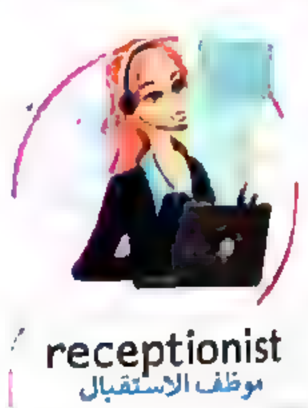
carer
موظف الرعاية



porter
حمال / شيال



cleaner
عامل نظافة



receptionist
موظف الاستقبال





Help your child identify these jobs.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الوظائف

Look and read.

Who works in a hospital?



Doctors can find out why you are sick. They know what medicine you need to take and what you need to do to get better. **Nurses** can look after you. They give you the right medicine and help you get **better.**

يمكن للأطباء معرفة سبب مرضك. إنهم يعرفون الدواء الذي تحتاج إلى تناوله وما عليك القيام به لتتحسن.
يمكن للممرضات الاعتناء بك. يعطونك الدواء المناسب ويساعدونك على التحسن.

If you are very sick, sometimes you need an operation. A **surgeon** can do an operation.

إذا كنت مريضا جدا، تحتاج أحيانا إلى إجراء عملية جراحية. يمكن للجراح أن يقوم بإجراء عملية جراحية.

A hospital has to be very clean all the time, so it is important to have **cleaners.**

يجب أن تكون المستشفى نظيفة جدا طوال الوقت، لذلك من المهم أن يكون لديهم عمال نظافة.

The **receptionist** organizes the **appointments.** They know what time you need to see the doctor.

موظف الاستقبال ينظم المواعيد. إنهم يعرفون الوقت الذي تحتاجه لرؤية الطبيب.

The **patient** is the person who is sick.

المريض هو الشخص الذي يشعر بعلة.

A **carer** looks after someone who is sick for a long time. People sometimes need extra help to do things.

يعتني موظف الرعاية بشخص مريض لفترة طويلة. يحتاج الناس أحيانا إلى مساعدة إضافية للقيام بالأشياء.





A **porter** can help you move around the hospital if you can't walk on your own.

يمكن أن يساعدك الحمّال في التنقل في المستشفى إذا كنت لا تستطيع المشي بمفردك.

People need healthy food in hospitals, so the **cooks** in the kitchens are important too. They have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.

يحتاج الناس إلى طعام صحي في المستشفيات، لذا فإن الطهاة في المطابخ مهمون أيضًا. يجب عليهم التفكير في التغذية وإعطاء المرضى وجبة غذائية متوازنة.



1 Doctors can find out why you are sick.



2 Nurses can gave you medicine.



3 Cleaners are very important!



4 A receptionist organizes your appointment.

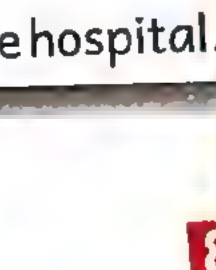
5 A porter can help a patient move around the hospital.



6 A surgeon does an operation.



7 Carers look after people.



8 The cooks prepare healthy food.

Look and read.

What happens when you go to hospital?

ما الذي يحدث عندما تذهب للمستشفى؟



A doctor or nurse sometimes takes your temperature. If you are ill, you can be too hot or too cold. They use a thermometer to find out what your body temperature is.

يقوم الطبيب أو الممرضة أحيانًا بقياس درجة حرارتك. إذا كنت مريضًا، فقد تكون درجة حرارتك مرتفعة أو شديدة البرودة. يستخدمون مقياس حرارة لمعرفة درجة حرارة جسمك.



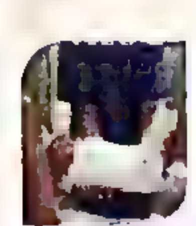
A doctor or nurse can measure your blood pressure, too. This shows how well your heart is pumping blood around your orteries. This can help them find out how healthy you are.

يمكن للطبيب أو الممرضة قياس ضغط الدم أيضًا. يوضح هذا مدى جودة ضخ قلبك للدم حول الشرايين. يمكن أن يساعدهم ذلك في معرفة مدى صحتك.



You can have an X-ray to find out if a bone is broken.

يمكنك إجراء أشعة سينية لمعرفة إذا كان هناك عظمة مكسورة.



If you have an accident and break a bone, you can have a cast put on your arm or leg. You have to wear it for about six weeks!

إذا تعرضت لحادث وكسرت عظمة، فيمكنك وضع جبيرة على ذراعك أو ساقك. عليك أن ترتديه لمدة ستة أسابيع.



If you injure a muscle, a nurse can put a bandage on. This will support your arm or leg so your muscle can get better.

إذا أصيبت إحدى العضلات، يمكن للممرضة وضع ضمادة عليها. سوف يدعم ويحمي ذلك ذراعك أو ساقك لذا يمكن أن تتحسن عضلاتك.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Theme ([illegible])

The world around me

(Taking care of our world)



Unit (4)

In the wild

في البرية

Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية	Animals: cheetah, chimpanzee, cobra, fennec fox, macaw sea lion, sloth, spider monkey; crayfish, goose, mole, squirrel Animal activity: build nests chase dig burrows, gather hide, hunt live in holes, take shelter Habitats: desert, equator, grassland, North Pole, polar, rainforest, South Pole, swamp, temperate, tropical, wetland
Language اللغة	- It might live in Africa. - It might not [illegible] grass
Reading القراءة	- A text about animal behavior; a text about rainforests; a text about changes in habitats
Phonics الصوتيات	-mp: camp, swamp -nd: grassland, wetland -nt: hunt, tent
Life skills المهارات الحياتية	- Critical thinking: comparing the pros and cons of a topic
Values القيم	- Compassion - Participation
Issues and challenges القضايا والتحديات	- Awareness of rights and duties - Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Geography: analysis of maps, different landscapes and climates - Science: reacting to change, pros and cons of [illegible]



Lessons (1 & 2)

Vocabulary

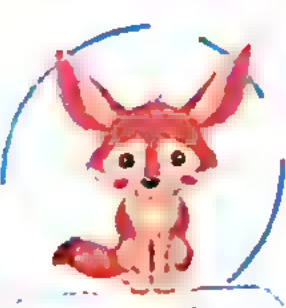
Listen, point and say.



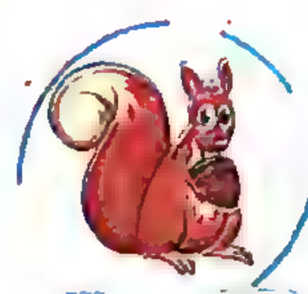
Wild animals
الحيوانات البرية



sloth
ذئب الكسلان



fennec fox
ثعلب الفَنِك



squirrel
سنجاب



mole
حيوان الخُلد



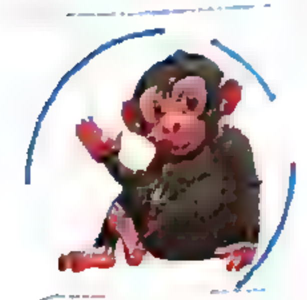
spider monkey
قرد العنكبوت



cheetah
الفهد الصياد



macaw
المكاو (ببغاء أمريكي)



chimpanzee
شمبانزي



cobra
ثعبان الكبرى



lion
أسد



Help your child identify wild animals.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على الحيوانات البرية.


Lessons (1 & 2)
Birds
طيور
owl
بومة
Egyptian goose
إوزة مصرية
Sea animals
حيوانات بحرية
crayfish
جراد البحر (سلطعون)
turtle
سلحفاة مائية
penguin
البطريق
Animal behavior
سلوك الحيوانات
take shelter
يتخذ مأوى
gather
يتجمع
hide
يختبئ
hunt
يصطاد
chase
يطارد
build a nest
يبني عشًا
use sticks
يستخدم العصي
dig burrows
يحفر الجحور
live in holes
يعيش في حفر
Help your child identify animal behavior.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على سلوك الحيوانات.
Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term
137

Look, listen and say.

It was great at the wildlife park yesterday, wasn't it?
كان الوقت ممتعًا في حديقة الحيوانات البرية بالأمس، أليس كذلك؟

Yes, it was. I loved seeing the chimpanzees.
نعم، لقد أحببت رؤية حيوانات الشمبانزي.

I thought the sloth was great! It moved very slowly.
أعتقد أن دب الكسلان كان رائعًا! كان يتحرك ببطء جدًا.



Vocabulary

keep warm	يبقى دافئًا	behave	يتصرف	ground	أرض
close to	قريب من	habitat	موطن / بيئة	hide	يختبئ
leaves	أوراق الشجر	protect	يحمي	safe	آمن

Listen and read.



When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks, animals live in places, which are close to their natural habitat. But how do animals behave in the wild?

عندما نزور حديقة الحياة البرية، يمكننا أن نتعلم كيف تتصرف الحيوانات من خلال مشاهدة ما تفعله. تعيش الحيوانات في حدائق الحياة البرية في أماكن قريبة من بيئتها الطبيعية. لكن كيف تتصرف الحيوانات في البرية؟

Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

تعيش الحيوانات في مواطن حيث يمكنها الحصول على الطعام والماء والعيش بأمان فيها. فتلجأ الحيوانات للمأوى حتى تبقى دافئة، وتكون في مأمن من الحيوانات الأخرى، وتحمي عائلاتها.



Lots of birds build nests in trees. They use grass, sticks and leaves.

تبني كثير من الطيور أعشاش في الأشجار. يستخدمون الحشائش و العصي، وأوراق الأشجار.



Other birds such as owls live in holes in trees. They don't make holes. They find them.

تعيش طيور أخرى مثل البوم في فتحات في الأشجار. لا يقومون بصنع الفتحات، هم يجدونها.

Help your child listen and read.
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ.







Foxes and rabbits dig burrows in the ground. They can take shelter here. They dig in earth or sand.

تحفر الثعالب والأرانب جحورًا في الأرض. يمكنهم أن يتخذوا مأوى هنا. إنهم يحفرون في الأرض أو الرمال.



Crayfish live in rivers. They hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at night.

يعيش جراد البحر في الأنهار. و يختبئون تحت الصخور في النهار ويخرجون للبحث عن الطعام في الليل.



Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat. Sometimes it's difficult to get food.

تصطاد الأسود والفهود الحيوانات الأخرى لتأكلها. أحيانًا يكون من الصعب الحصول على الطعام.



Penguins gather in a large group, called a colony, to keep warm. Thousands of penguins can live together!

تتجمع طيور البطريق في مجموعة كبيرة، تُسمى مستعمرة، لتبقى دافئة. يمكن أن يعيش الآف من طيور البطريق معًا

Help your child listen and read.



ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ.



Look and read.



The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.

الفهد الصياد أسرع حيوان في العالم.



The sloth moves very slowly.

يتحرك دب الكسلان ببطء شديد.



The macaw is a very colorful bird.

المكاو (الببغاء الأمريكي) طائر ملون جدًا.



The cobra is a dangerous snake.

يعتبر الكوبرا ثعبان خطير.



The sea lion lives in the water but it isn't a fish.

يعيش أسد البحر في المياه ولكنه لا يعتبر سمكة.

The chimpanzee is big. It lives in the forest.
It doesn't have a tail.

الشمبانزي كبير. يعيش في الغابة. وليس له ذيل.

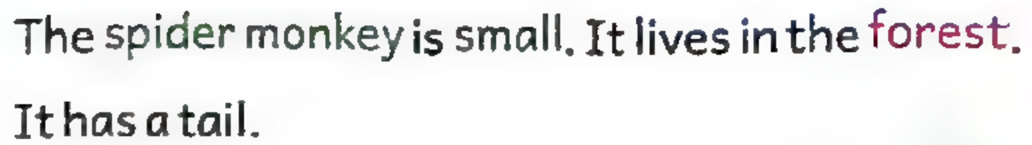
Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



The fennec fox lives in the desert. It has big ears.

يعيش ثعلب الفَنك في الصحراء، وله أذن كبيرة.



The spider monkey is small. It lives in the forest.
It has a tail.

قرد العنكبوت صغير. ويعيش في الغابة، وله ذيل.



The penguins live in a large group called a colony.

تعيش البطاريق في مجموعة كبيرة تسمى مستعمرة.



The owl lives in a hole in a tree.

تعيش البومة في حفرة في الشجرة.



Crayfish take shelter under rocks in rivers.

جراد البحر (السلطعون) يحتمي تحت الصخور في الأنهار.



Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat.

تصطاد الأسود والفهود حيوانات أخرى لتأكلها.



Turtles hide under rocks.

تختبئ السلاحف تحت الصخور.

Help your child look and read.

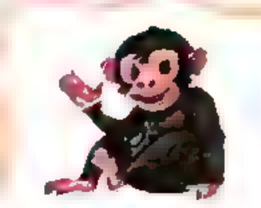
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



Activities

1 Look and complete.


che_ta_


chim_anze_


fe_ _ec f_x


m_ca_


se_ l_on


s_o_h

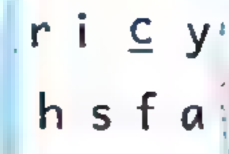

s_ider m_nkey


c_b_a

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



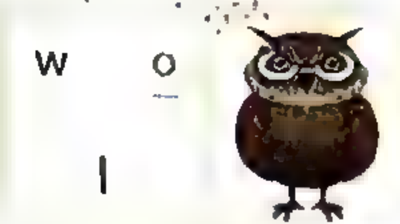
....




....

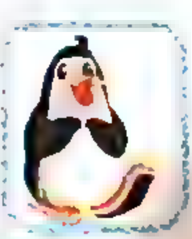
r l t
e t u

....



....




....




....

3 Choose the correct word(s).

1. Lots of birds (build - swim - climb) nests in trees.
2. Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow).
3. (Crayfish - Squirrels - Lions) live in rivers.
4. Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.
5. Rabbits and foxes (dig - hunt - climb) burrows.
6. Penguins live in a colony to keep (cold - calm - warm).
7. (Birds - Rabbits - Cheetahs) live in nests.
8. Animals take (homes - houses - shelter) to stay warm and be safe.
9. (Birds - Lions - Turtles) hide under rocks.
10. Penguins gather in large (teams - groups - nests).

4 Read and match.

1. A penguin	a. takes shelter under rocks in rivers.
2. An owl	b. hunt other animals to eat.
3. A crayfish	c. lives in a large group called a colony.
4. Lions and cheetahs	d. lives in a hole in a tree.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. live - Penguins - together - a colony - in - .

....

2. foxes - Rabbits - burrows - dig - and - .

....

3. visited - park - I - a wildlife - .

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks, animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild? Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals,



dig - burrows



move - slowly

8 Fill in the spaces with:

gather - hide - nests - hunt

a Lots of birds build .... in trees.

b Penguins .... in a colony to keep warm.

c Crayfish .... under rocks.

d Lions and cheetahs .... other animals.

9 Read and complete.

[illegible] - macaw - fox - birds

Dig a burrow	Build a nest

10 Copy the following sentence.

I love seeing the chimpanzees.

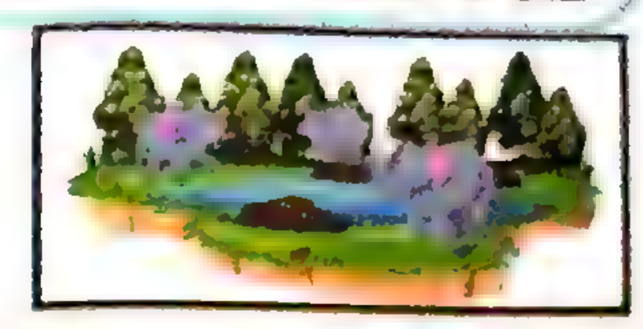
....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك على التعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.





LANGUAGE USE



Welcome to the Animal Show! Look! What do you know about this animal? What do elephants eat?

مرحبا بكم في عرض الحيوانات! انظر! ماذا تعرف عن هذا الحيوان؟ ماذا تأكل الأفيال؟

Hmm. They're very big, but I don't think they eat meat. I think they might eat grass.

همم، إنهم كبيرون جدا، لكن لا أعتقد أنهم يأكلون اللحوم. أعتقد أنهم ربما يأكلون الحشائش.

Correct! OK, next. Is the elephant the biggest animal in the world?

صحيح! حسنا، التالي. هل الفيل هو أكبر حيوان في العالم؟

Er, no. I don't think it is. I think blue whales might be the biggest animals in the world.

لا، لا أعتقد أنه كذلك. أعتقد أن الحيتان الزرقاء ربما تكون أكبر الحيوانات في العالم.

Correct again. Last question. Elephants can swim, true or false?

صحيح مرة أخرى. السؤال الأخير. يمكن للأفيال أن تسبح، صواب أم خطأ؟

Well, they don't live near the sea, so I think they might not be able to swim.

حسنا، إنهم لا يعيشون بالقرب من البحر، لذلك أعتقد أنهم ربما لا يستطيعون السباحة.

That's incorrect - elephants can swim in rivers very well!

هذا غير صحيح - يمكن للفيلة السباحة في الأنهار بشكل جيد جدا.

Help your child listen to the dialogue.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع إلى المحادثة.



might / might not

Usage \ الاستخدام

We use "might" when we are not sure of something.
نستخدم might عند عدم التأكد من شئ ما.

Affirmative \ الإثبات

Subject + might + inf. ……………



e.g. This animal might live in Africa.

Negative \ النفي



Subject + might not + inf. ……….



e.g. This animal might not be able to swim.

Look at the pictures and complete with:

might - might not



1. It …………………………………… be able to move fast.



2. It lives in rivers. It ……………… take shelter under a rock.



3. It's a small bird. It ……………… live in a hole.



4. It lives in rivers. It ……………… eat fish.

Help your child use might and might not
ساعد طفلك أن يستخدم might و might not.



1 Complete the following dialogue with:

might not - biggest - grass - whale

Sara : What do elephant eat?

Mazen : I think they might eat (1) ....

Sara : Is the elephant the (2) .... animal in the world?

Mazen : No. I think it might be the blue (3) ....

Sara : Can elephants swim?

Mazen : I think they (4) .... be able to swim.

2 Choose the correct word(s).

1. This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.
2. This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass.
3. Rabbits might (no - not - non) swim in rivers.
4. Elephants don't live near the sea, so I think they (might - might not - can) be able to swim?
5. I think turtles (might - have not - should) take shelter under rocks.

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. live - Africa - Elephants - in - might - .

....

2. might - It - swim - not - able to - be - .

....

3. not - rivers - Elephants - swim - might - in - .

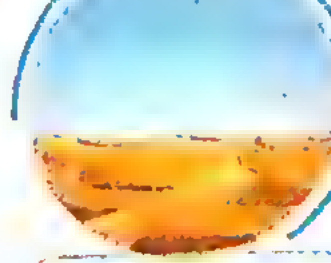
....



Lesson (4)

Reading
Understanding different habitats

Listen, point and say.



desert
صحراء



polar habitat
البيئة القطبية



rainforest
غابة مطيرة





grassland
المراعي / أرض عشبية

wetland
أرض رطبة



Definitions

Equator	an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth	خط الاستواء
North Pole	the point at the farthest north of the world	القطب الشمالي
South Pole	the point at the farthest south of the world	القطب الجنوبي

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants, and non-living things.

الموطن هو مكان به نوع خاص من المناخ والمناظر الطبيعية. هناك مواطن مختلفة في جميع أنحاء العالم. وبها حيوانات ونباتات وكائنات غير حية مختلفة.

Compare these three habitats: قارن هذه المواطن الثلاثة:



polar

In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows.

في الموطن القطبي، يوجد ثلوج وجليد ويبدو كل شئ أبيض. لا توجد أى أشجار، والنباتات صغيرة. يمكن للحيوانات أن تتخذ مأوى في الجحور.



rainforests

There are rainforests in warm, tropical parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and they eat leaves and fruit. It is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.

توجد غابات مطيرة في الأجزاء الاستوائية الدافئة من العالم. يعيش الكثير من الحيوانات هنا في الأشجار ويأكلون أوراق الأشجار والفاكهة. يكون الجو حارًا ورطبًا وتثمر الأشجار الكثير من الفاكهة.



wetland

A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.

يمكن للأرض الرطبة أن تكون رطبة طوال الوقت. يمكن أن تكون الأراضي الرطبة بالقرب من البحر أو بالقرب من النهر. المستنقع هو عبارة عن أرض رطبة حيث يوجد الكثير من الأشجار. يمكن أن تكون جذور الشجرة في الماء وتختبئ الحيوانات فيها.

Help your child read about different habitats.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن المواطن المختلفة.

Look and read.



An arctic fox is white. It digs burrows in the ground. It lives in a polar habitat.

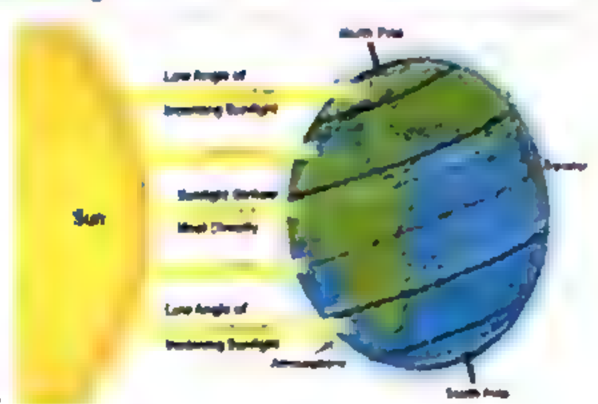
A spider monkey eats fruit and lives in trees. It lives in a rainforest habitat.



Look and read.

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot.

هناك مواطن مختلفة حول العالم بسبب المناخ والظروف المختلفة. بعض أجزاء العالم باردة والبعض الآخر حار.



Equator – this is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

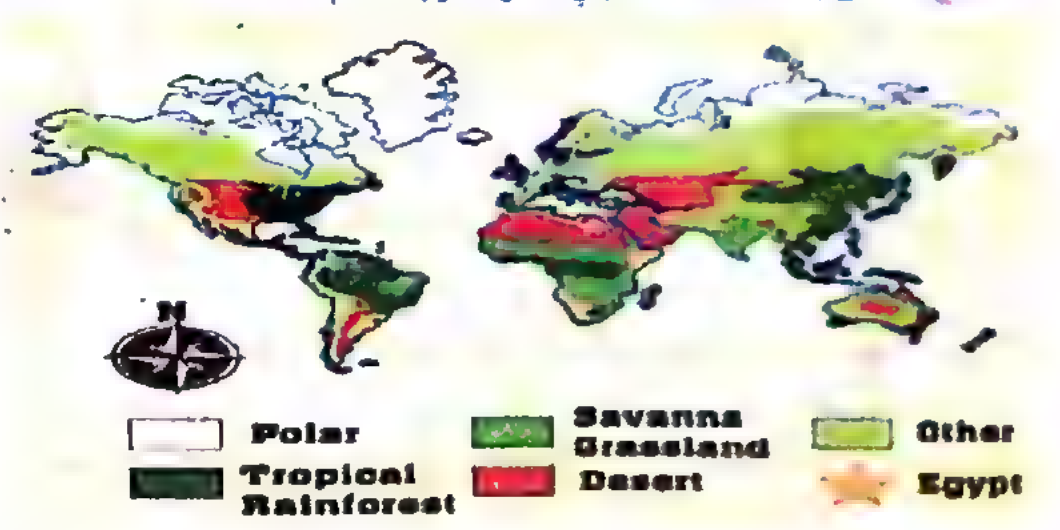
خط الاستواء هو خط وهمي حول منتصف الأرض.

North Pole – this is the point at the farthest north of the world.

القطب الشمالي هذه هي (النقطة / المنطقة) في أقصى شمال العالم.

South Pole – this is the point at the farthest south of the world.

القطب الجنوبي هذه هي (النقطة / المنطقة) في أقصى جنوب العالم.



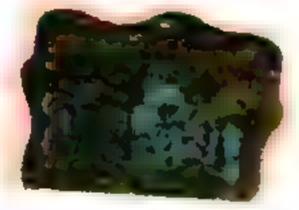
The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot here for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine. It is very cold in these parts of the world. We can see the different habitats on a map of the world.

يحصل خط الاستواء على أكبر قدر من أشعة الشمس. يكون الجو حارًا هنا طوال ١٢ شهرًا من العام.
لا يحصل القطب الشمالي والجنوبي على الكثير من أشعة الشمس. الجو شديد البرودة في هذه الأجزاء من العالم. نستطيع أن نرى المواطن المختلفة على خريطة العالم.

Help your child about different habitats.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن البيئات المختلفة.



1 Look and complete.



ra_nf_r_st



we_la_d



gra__land



d__ert

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s a a
d n g r
l s



s e r
f r o t
n i a



e d s
t e r

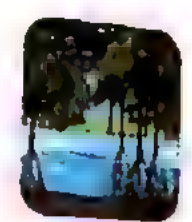


t q r e
o u a

l o
r p a



t n e l
d w a



3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. near - are - Wetland - the sea - habitats - .

....

2. The equator - sunshine - gets - most - the - .

....

3. monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - .

....



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 Choose the correct word(s).

1. A/An (spider monkey - crayfish - arctic fox) lives in the polar habitat.
2. The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is the point at the farthest north of the world.
3. A (polar - tropical - swamp) habitat has snow and ice.
4. Wetlands can be near (deserts - North Pole - rivers).
5. The (South Pole - equator - North Pole) is the point at the farthest south of the world.
6. (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers.
7. A spider monkey lives in a (desert - polar - rainforest) habitat.
8. The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.
9. Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves).
10. (Macaws - Crayfish - Spider monkeys) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots.
11. There is (rain - snow - sand) and ice in a polar habitat.
12. Rainforests are (cold- warm - wind) and wet places.
13. A turtle lives in a (polar- rainforest - wetland) habitat.
14. A swamp is a wetland habitat with lots of (trees- people - cars).
15. Some animals take shelter in (houses- burrows - homes).



5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot. The equator is the hottest part of the world. The North and South Poles are the coldest parts of the world. The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) gets the most sunshine.
2. The North Pole is very (hot - warm - cold).

B) Answer the following questions.

1. Why is the equator the hottest part of the world?

   ....

2. Why are there different habitats?

   ....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

polar - wetland - rainforest

1. A spider monkey lives in a .... habitat.
2. A turtle lives in a .... habitat.
3. An arctic fox lives in a .... habitat.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك ان يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



Lessons (5 & 6)

Learn Sounds With Busy Bee!
Reading

Phonics

Listen and repeat.

-nd



grassland
مرعى / أرض عشبية



wetland
أرض رطبة

-nt



tent
خيمة



hunt
يصطاد

-mp



swamp
مستنقع



camp
معسكر

Look and say.



Can I camp in a wetland?

No! Don't put a tent in a swamp!



Can I camp in a grassland?

No! Cheetahs hunt in the grassland.

Help your child recognize these sounds.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الأصوات.

Look and read.

Inside the rainforest

A rainforest is an amazing habitat. There are many different plants, trees, animals, insects and birds. It rains a lot, and it is very hot. This makes it humid. All parts of the rainforest support each other. This is called an "ecosystem".

الغابة المطيرة هي موطن رائع. يوجد بها العديد من النباتات والأشجار والحيوانات والحشرات والطيور المختلفة. إنها تمطر كثيرا، وشديدة الحرارة. هذا يجعلها رطبة. جميع أجزاء الغابة المطيرة تدعم بعضها البعض، وهذا يسمى بالنظام البيئي.

There are four layers in a rainforest: يوجد أربع طبقات في الغابة المطيرة



1. The top layer is called the "emergent layer". This is the top of the trees. Not many animals live here - there are birds (such as macaws), spiders, butterflies and some small monkeys.

تسمى الطبقة العليا "الطبقة الناشئة". هذا هو الجزء العلوي من الأشجار. لا يعيش هنا الكثير من الحيوانات. هناك طيور "مثل ببغاء المكاو" والعناكب والفراشات وبعض القرود الصغيرة.

2. The 'canopy layer' is under the top layer. There is shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts here. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer, including sloths, monkeys and birds.

طبقة المظلة تكون تحت الطبقة العليا. يوجد مأوى والكثير من الطعام مثل الفاكهة والمكسرات. يعيش الكثير من الحيوانات في طبقة المظلة، بما فيها حيوانات الدب الكسلان والقرود والطيور.

Help your child learn about the rainforest layers

3. The "understory layer" is under the canopy. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's dark and humid. Rain falls down through the layers above, but there isn't a lot of sun. There are lots of insects, lizards and frogs. Other larger animals hunt for food in the understory layer.

[illegible] ليس هناك الكثير من أشعة الشمس لذلك هي مظلمة ورطبة. يتساقط المطر عبر الطبقات العليا، لكن لا يوجد الكثير من الشمس. هناك الكثير من الحشرات والسحالي والضفادع. تصطاد الحيوانات الكبيرة الأخرى من أجل الطعام في الطبقة السفلى

4. On the forest floor, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl تزحف on the rainforest floor. Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.

على أرضية الغابة، الجو مظلم جدا. يمكن أن يمر القليل جدا من أشعة الشمس عبر الأشجار. تزحف الثعابين على أرض الغابات المطيرة. نظرا لأنها مظلمة، تحتاج النباتات هنا إلى أوراق شجر كبيرة حتى يمكنها الحصول على ضوء الشمس

Read again and tick (✓) or cross (✗).

1. Sloths live in the emergent layer. ( )
2. There aren't a lot of animals in the emergent layer. ( )
3. There are lots of things to eat in the canopy layer. ( )
4. Not many animals live in the canopy layer. ( )
5. It is dark in the understory layer. ( )
6. Plants on the forest floor have small leaves. ( )

Help your child learn about the rainforest layers.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم عن طبقات الغابة المطيرة.

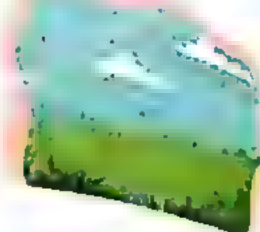




1 Look and complete.


swa__


ca__


grassla__


te__


hu__


wetla__

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

n t e t



t a w n e d l



p s a w m



h n u t



m a p c



s n a d g r l a s



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Choose the correct word(s).

1. The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer.
2. Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - floor) layer.
3. It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - understory) layer.
4. We're going to camp. We need a (swamp - tent - grassland).
5. Lizards and frogs live in the (emergent - canopy - understory) layer.
6. A lion can (crawl - fly - hunt).
7. There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest.
8. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's (light - wet - dark).
9. Plants have big (ears - leaves - insects), so they can get sunlight.

4 Read and match.

1. The top layer is	a. in a wetland.
2. Not many animals	b. called the emergent layer.
3. Plants in the forest floor	c. live in the top layer.
4. You can't camp	d. need to have big leaves.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. I - in - wetland - Can - camp - a - ?

....

2. is - amazing - A rainforest - habitat - an - .

....

3. hunt - Large - for - animals - food - .

....



6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1 

need - tent - camp

....

2 

cheetahs - hunt

....

7 Fill in the spaces with:

sunlight - emergent - forest floor - frogs - fruit - humid - sloths

1. Birds, butterflies and small monkeys live in the .... layers.
2. There is shelter and lots of .... in the canopy layer.
3. Monkeys, ... and birds live in the canopy layer.
4. The understory layer is .... and darker than the canopy layer.
5. Lizards, ... and insects live in the understory layer.
6. The plants on the .... have big leaves.
7. Very little .... gets through trees on the forest floor.

8 Complete the following dialogue with:

grassland - can't - four - many

Nada : How (1) .... layers are there in the rainforest?

Asmaa : There are (2) .... layers.

Nada : Can I camp in a (3) ....?

Asmaa : No, you (4) ....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Lesson (7)

Reading
Life skills

Listen, point and say.

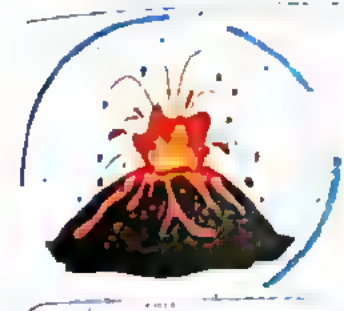
Changes to habitats التغيرات في البيئات


drought
الجفاف

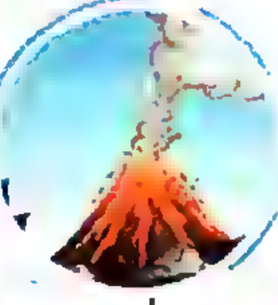

deforestation
التصحر (إزالة الغابات)


pollution
التلوث


flood
الفيضان


volcanoes
البراكين


fire
حريق


ash
رماد بركاني


building
البناء

Definitions

drought	when there isn't enough water	جفاف
deforestation	cutting down trees	إزالة الغابات
pollution	making land, water or air dirty	تلوث
building	destroying habitats to make homes or offices	المباني
flood	when there is too much rain and water covers the land	فيضان
volcano	when it erupts, ash falls to the ground	بركان

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

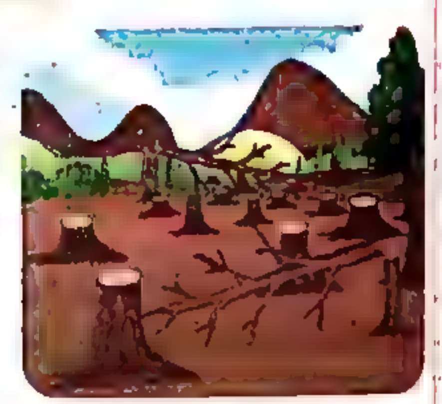
Changes to habitats

Animals and plants live together in balance in different habitats. But what happens when things change? There are lots of reasons for change.

تعيش الحيوانات والنباتات معًا في توازن في مواطن مختلفة. لكن ماذا يحدث عندما تتغير الأشياء؟ هناك الكثير من الأسباب للتغيير.

Human activity النشاط البشري

Deforestation إزالة الغابات



People cut down forests and rainforests to use the trees, or to make land for farming. This destroys the habitats of hundreds of animals, birds and plants.

يقوم الناس بإزالة الغابات والغابات المطيرة لاستخدام الأشجار، أو لتهيئة الأرض للزراعة. هذا يدمر مواطن مئات الحيوانات والطيور والنباتات.

Pollution التلوث



Pollution can be on land, in water, or in the air. People leave garbage on the land and in rivers and seas. We put chemicals in rivers and seas, and damage the air with machines and fires.

يمكن أن يحدث التلوث على الأرض أو في الماء أو في الهواء. يترك الناس القمامة على الأرض وفي الأنهار والبحار. نحن نضع المواد الكيماوية في الأنهار والبحار ونتلف الهواء بالآلات والحرائق.

Building البناء



New buildings for homes, offices and factories can destroy habitats. They can be good for people, but bad for the animals that lose their homes.

يمكن لعمليات البناء الجديدة للمنازل والمكاتب والمصانع أن تدمر المواطن الطبيعية. يمكن أن تكون مفيدة للناس، لكنها ضارة للحيوانات التي تفقد مواطنها.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Natural disasters الكوارث الطبيعية

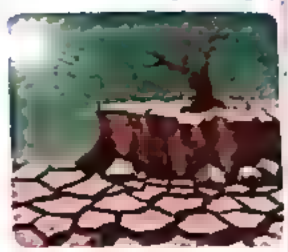
Volcanoes البراكين



When a volcano erupts, ash falls to the ground and covers it. In the short term, plants can't grow. The ash pollutes the air.

عندما ينفجر البركان، يسقط الرماد على الأرض ويغطيها. على المدى القصير، لا يمكن للنباتات أن تنمو. الرماد يلوث الهواء.

Drought الجفاف



When there isn't enough rain, the ground is dry and plants can't grow. Animals can't find water to drink. Farmers can't grow food.

عندما لا يكون هناك ما يكفي من الأمطار، تكون الأرض جافة والنباتات لا يمكنها النمو. لا تستطيع الحيوانات العثور على الماء للشرب، ولا يستطيع الفلاحون زراعة الطعام.

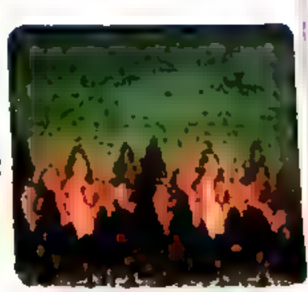
Flood الفيضان



In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. This can happen in heavy rain or a storm. Floods can destroy natural habitats as well as people's homes.

في الفيضان، يحدث تدفق فائض للمياه على الأرض التي عادة تكون جافة. يمكن أن يحدث هذا في هطول أمطار غزيرة أو عاصفة. يمكن أن تدمر الفيضانات المواطن الطبيعية وكذلك منازل الناس.

Fire النار (الحريق)



Fires can happen in forests or grassland. Fires can destroy many habitats very quickly. The smoke pollutes the air.

يمكن أن تحدث الحرائق في الغابات أو المراعي العشبية. يمكن أن تدمر الحرائق الكثير من المواطن بسرعة شديدة. يلوث الدخان الهواء.

Help your child look and read.
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



Positive effects of change

الآثار الإيجابية للتغيير

Read and write the suitable natural disaster.

Volcano - Fire - Flood

There are minerals in the ash which are good for the soil. The soil will be healthier after some time.

توجد معادن في الرماد وهي مفيدة للتربة. ستكون التربة أكثر صحة بعد مرور بعض الوقت.

Water can bring new nutrients to the land. This helps plants to grow in the future.

يمكن للماء أن يجلب عناصر غذائية جديدة للأرض وهذا يساعد النباتات في النمو في المستقبل.





Dead trees and leaves on the forest floor can be burned. This puts important nutrients into the soil.

يمكن حرق الأشجار الميتة والأوراق على أرضية الغابة. وهذا يضع العناصر الغذائية الهامة في التربة.



Help your child read and answer. ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يجيب



Read and answer.

Seleem



I don't think we should build twenty new homes next to the lake on the edge of our town. The lake is a habitat for lots of wildlife. There are birds, fish, insects, snakes and frogs. There are lots of different trees and plants. It is also a beautiful place for people to visit and relax. The new homes will destroy this habitat. The machines will pollute the air and the water.

لا نعتقد أننا يتفق أن نبني عشرين منزلًا جديدًا بجوار البحيرة على حافة مدينتنا. البحيرة موطن للكثير من الحياة البرية. هناك طيور وأسماك وحشرات وثعابين وضفادع. يوجد الكثير من الأشجار والنباتات المختلفة. كما أنه مكان جميل للناس للزيارة والاسترخاء. ستدمر المنازل الجديدة هذا الموطن. سوف تلوث الآلات الهواء والماء.

Adam



I think it is a good idea to build the new homes. People need homes to live in. The city is crowded with too many houses. It will make jobs for lots of people. We can plant new trees after they build the homes. The animals will find somewhere else to live. It will be a beautiful place for people to live in.

أعتقد أنها فكرة جيدة أن نبني منازل جديدة. يحتاج الناس منازل للعيش فيها. المدينة مزدحمة بالعديد من المنازل. ستوفر وظائف للكثير من الناس. يمكننا زرع أشجار جديدة بعد بنائهم للمنازل. سوف تجد الحيوانات مكانًا آخر للعيش فيه. سيكون مكانًا جميلًا للناس للعيش فيه.

1. Who is thinking about animals?

....

2. Who is thinking about people?

....

3. Do you agree with one or both of them?

....

Help your child read and answer.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يجيب.



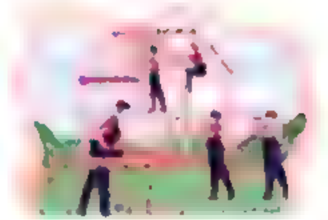


Activities

1 Look and complete.


de_oresta_ion

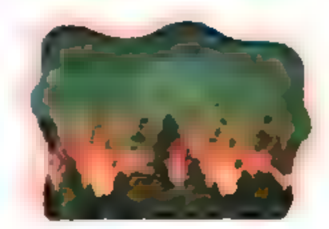

poll_t_on

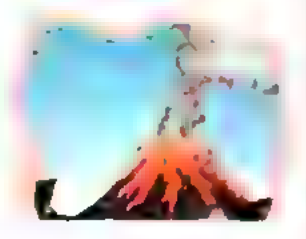

bu_l_ing


vo_ca_o


dr_ _ght


f_ _od


f_r_


a_h



2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

i r e


a v n o l o c


d f o o l


g r t o h u

l p u o t o i n l


d b u g i l n i




Help your child deal with such questions
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

3 Choose the correct word(s).

1. A (flood - fire - volcano) is an overflow of water.
2. When there isn't enough water, this is called a (volcano - drought - flood).
3. (Pollution - Volcano - Drought) is making land, water or air dirty.
4. (Volcano - Deforestation - Pollution) is cutting down forests.
5. We shouldn't (pollute - cut - keep) our environment.
6. Flood is a natural (mineral - disaster - fire).
7. We shouldn't destroy natural (habitat - houses - habitats).

4 Read and match.

1. Animals and plants
2. There are minerals in the ash
3. Fires can happen in
4. New buildings for homes and

a) factories can destroy habitats.
b) live together in balance.
c) which are good for the soil.
d) forests and grassland.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats .
2. chemicals - We - in - put - rivers .
3. nutrients - Water - to the - brings - land - .





6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1 

Farmers - food

....

2 

Smoke - air

....

7 Fill in the space with.

Deforestation - flood - Building - drought - volcano - fire - Pollution

1. A .... is when there is too much rain onto land that is usually dry.
2. .... is when people cut down forests.
3. .... makes the land, air and water dirty.
4. .... new homes can destroy habitats.
5. When a .... erupts, ash falls on the ground.
6. When it's dry, ... can burn grass and trees.
7. A .... is when there isn't enough rain.

8 Complete the following dialogue with:

protect - grow - do - nutrients

Reem : Water can bring (1) .... to the land.

Hana : Really! What (2) .... nutrients do?

Reem : They help plants to (3) .... in the future.

Hana : Well. We should (4) .... our environment.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Activities on Unit (4)

1 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

h s l
o t

....

e r d
t e s

....

d f o
o l

....

2 | Complete the following dialogue with:

chimpanzees - wildlife - webcam - slowly

Adam : It was great at the (1) .... park yesterday.

Hana : Yes, I loved seeing the (2) ....

Adam : I thought the sloth was great! It moved (3) ....

Hana : Let's look on the (4) .... We might see it again.

3 | Choose the correct word(s).

1. Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.
2. Rabbits and foxes (swim - climb - dig) burrows.
3. This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.
4. (Polar - Rainforest - Swamp) habitats are near the equator.
5. When there isn't enough water, this is called a (volcano - drought - flood).

4 | Read and match.

1. Birds live
2. Macaws have
3. Crayfish live
4. The rainforest top layer is

a) beautiful colored feathers.
b) called the emergent layer.
c) in nests.
d) in rivers under rocks .

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

5 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

A habitat is a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants and non-living things. In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows. There are rainforests in warm tropical parts of the world. It has lots of animals and trees.

Unit (5)

All about water

كل شيء عن الماء

Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	Water in the environment: ground, oasis, spring, soak, surface, river, under the ground The water cycle: condensation, cycle, evaporation, groundwater precipitation, runoff
Language	- The water has evaporated - I've never eaten olives. - Have you ever visited an oasis? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Reading	- A brochure about an oasis; a text about rivers, seas and oceans, a text on how plants and animals adapt to water scarcity
Phonics	Schwa: river, water, polar, cobra
Life skills	- Participation - Critical thinking: understanding the links between ideas
Values	- Curiosity - Appreciation of science
Issues and challenges	- Environmental responsibility - Awareness of duties and rights
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	- Social studies: saving water - Science: the water cycle





Vocabulary
Reading

Listen, point and say.



lake
بحيرة



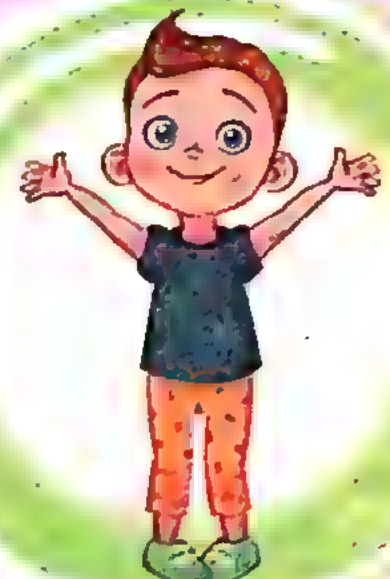
oasis
واحة

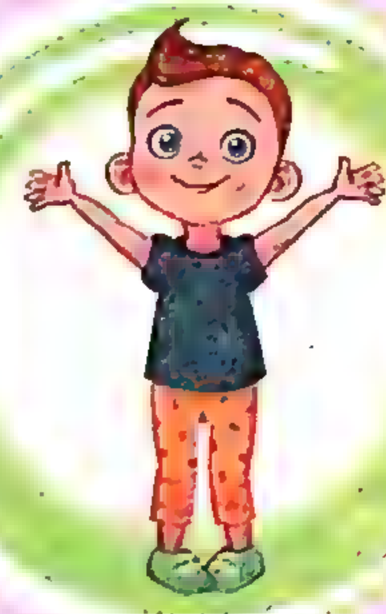


spring
ينبوع (عين مياه)



underground river
نهر جوف







soak
يغمر بالماء

surface
سطح

shade
ظل



ground
أرض

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

واحة سيوة مكان ممتع للغاية في الصحراء. يعيش الناس هنا منذ آلاف السنين. الصحراء حارة وجافة لكن في الواحة يوجد ماء. يمكن للناس زراعة الأشجار والنباتات، ورعاية الحيوانات. لقد زرت واحة سيوة مع عائلتي. أكلنا الكثير من الفاكهة ورأينا بعض الآثار وسبحنا في الينبوع.

Look, listen and read.

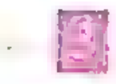
How is an oasis formed?
كيف تتكون الواحة؟



Rain falls on the ground.
يسقط المطر على الأرض.



The rain soaks into the earth.
يتشرب / يَنفُذ المطر إلى الأرض.



The rain makes rivers and lakes under the ground.
الأمطار تكون أنهار وبحيرات تحت الأرض.



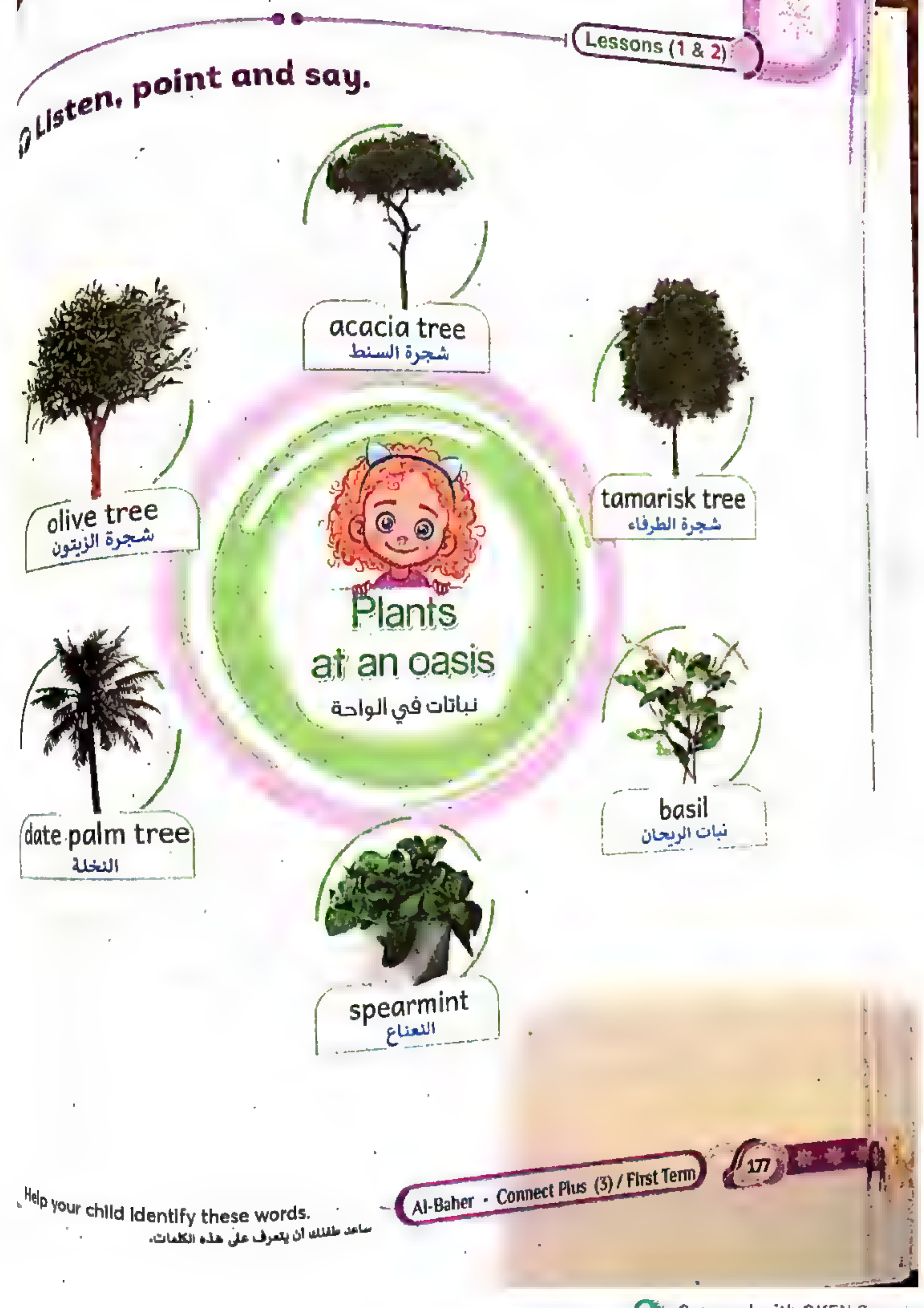
Water comes up to the surface of the ground in a spring.
تصعد المياه على سطح الأرض فى ينبوع.



An oasis is a place where there is a big spring or lots of springs.
الواحة هى المكان الذى يوجد فيها نبع كبير أو الكثير من الينابيع.

Help your child know how an oasis formed.
ساعد طفلك أن يعرف كيف تتكون الواحة.

Listen, point and say.



Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

What plants can we see at an oasis?

ما هي النباتات التي نستطيع أن نراها في الواحة؟



There are many different plants and trees at an oasis. They make the oasis a special place. The desert is hot, and the trees and plants give people food, medicine, and shade.

يوجد العديد من النباتات والأشجار المختلفة في الواحة. وهذا يجعل من الواحة مكانًا مميزًا. الصحراء حارة والأشجار والنباتات تمد الناس بالطعام والدواء والظل.



Farmers grow tall date palm trees. They can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world. We can cook with dates or eat them whole. People also use the leaves of date palm trees to make baskets.

يزرع الفلاحون أشجار النخيل الطويلة. يمكنهم بيع التمور في مصر وجميع أنحاء العالم. يمكننا أن نطبخ بالتمر أو نأكله كاملًا. يستخدم الناس أيضًا أوراق أشجار النخيل في صنع السلال.

Olive trees grow here as well. People eat olives, cook with olives, and make olive oil. Olives are very good for you. The wood from the olive tree is hard, and we can make useful things from it such as bowls and spoons.



تنمو أشجار الزيتون هنا أيضًا. يأكل الناس الزيتون ويطبخون بالزيتون ويصنعون زيت الزيتون. الزيتون مفيد جدًا لك. الخشب من شجرة الزيتون صلب، ويمكننا أن نصنع منه أشياء مفيدة مثل الأوعية والملاعق.



Acacia trees are old and very special. They provide shelter for people and animals. They protect the oasis from sandstorms.

أشجار السنط قديمة ومميزة جدا. إنها توفر المأوى للناس والحيوانات. وتحمي الواحة من العواصف الرملية.

Tamarisk trees also protect the oasis from sandstorms. They are smaller than acacia trees and they have pretty pink flowers.



تحمي أشجار الطرفاء الواحة أيضا من العواصف الرملية. إنها أصغر من أشجار السنط ولديها أزهار وردية جميلة.



People can grow spearmint in an oasis. This is a herb. It can be a medicine, or you can put it in food or drink.

يمكن للناس أن يزرعوا النعناع في الواحة. هذا عشب يمكن استخدامه كدواء أو يمكنك وضعه في الطعام أو الشراب.

Basil is another herb. It is very good for you. It has lots of vitamins and minerals in it, and you can make medicine from its oil. It's delicious in food, too!

الريحان عشب آخر مفيد جدا لك. يحتوي على الكثير من الفيتامينات والمعادن، ويمكنك صنع الدواء من زيته. إنه لذيذ في الطعام أيضا!

...lp your child look and read about different plants ...n an oasis. ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ عن النباتات المختلفة في الواحة.



Activities

1 | Look and complete.



2 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 | Choose the correct word(s).

1. Siwa Oasis is in the (city - desert - town).
2. You can make (oil - baskets - soil) with the leaves of palm trees.
3. There are lots of (shade - springs - sandstorms) of fresh water in the oasis.
4. The trees and plants give people food, medicine and (monuments - shade - ground).
5. We can (grow - swim - come) plants.
6. Acacia trees provide (shelter - dates - leaves) for people from the sun.
7. (Olive - Basil - Shade) is a herb.
8. Acacia trees give us (shade - protection - baskets) from storms in the desert.
9. People can grow (medicine - shade - spearmint) in an oasis.
10. Rain (flies - falls - fills) on the ground.

4 | Read and match.

1 There are fresh water springs	ⓐ from plants and herbs.
2 We can sit in the shade	ⓑ at an oasis.
3 We can make medicine	ⓒ shelter for people and animals.
4 Acacia trees provide	ⓓ of a tree when it is hot.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

1. date - trees - Farmers - palm - grow - .

....

2. can - People - grow - an oasis - spearmint - in - .

....

3. in - spring - We - the - swam - .

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit. We saw some monuments and we swam in the spring .

Lesson (3)

Language use

Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

Form/

(I / We / You / They / plural noun) + have + P.P (تصريف ثالث)
(He / She / It / singular noun) + has + P.P

e.g. I have visited an oasis with my family three times.



e.g. He has climbed a mountain.



Usage/

To talk about past experiences.
للحديث عن الخبرات الحياتية الماضية.

Note:

have	= 've
has	= 's

Conjugation of verbs

Present	Past	P.P
visit	يزور visited	visited
try	يجرب tried	tried
climb	يتسلق climbed	climbed
walk	يمشي walked	walked
eat	يأكل ate	eaten
take	يأخذ took	taken
see	يرى saw	seen
make	يصنع made	made

Help your child identify the present perfect tense.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على زمن المضارع التام.

Keywords

never	أبدًا	is used in negative.	تستخدم للنفى.
ever	من قبل	is used in question.	تستخدم في السؤال.

e.g. I have never eaten olives.

e.g. Have you ever seen a snake?

Negative

have not / haven't has not / hasn't	+ p.p

e.g. I haven't visited an oasis.

e.g. She hasn't climbed a mountain.

(Yes / No) question

Have Has	+ (you / we / they / plural noun) (he / she / it / singular noun)	+ ever + p.p ......?

e.g. Have you ever walked in the desert?

Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

Choose the correct word(s).

1. I have (visits - visited - visiting) Siwa Oasis.
2. He (have - having - has) climbed a mountain.
3. Have you (never - ever - every) seen a spring?
4. I have (never - ever - every) eaten olives.
5. I (has - have - having) talked to Hassan.

Help your child identify the present perfect tense.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على زمن المضارع التام.

Activities

1 | Complete the following dialogue with.

haven't - mountain - have - Siwa

Ramy : Have you ever visited (1) .... ?

Sama : Yes, I (2) ....

Ramy : Have you climbed a (3) .... there?

Sama : No, I (4) ....

2 | Choose the correct word(s).

1. People have (lived - lives - living) here for thousands of years.
2. He has (climb - climbs - climbed) a mountain.
3. Have you (never - ever - usually) seen a snake?
4. We have (see - saw - seen) a big lake.
5. I (taken - has taken - have taken) photos of the desert.
6. She (isn't - hasn't - doesn't) visited Alexandria.
7. He has (ever - every - never) eaten fresh dates.
8. We (have - are - has) seen lots of trees.
9. They have never (swim - swum - swam) in a river.
10. He (is - have - has) climbed a tree.
11. Has (they - you - she) ever been to an oasis?
12. Have they (ever - never - now) drunk spearmint tea?
13. No, he (never has - has ever - has never) slept in the desert.
14. (Has - Have - Do) you ever made olive oil?
15. (Yes - Not - No), she has never seen a snake.

3 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. you - made - Have - oil - ever - olive - ?

....

2. olives - I've - eaten - never - .

....

3. has - tree - She - a - climbed - .

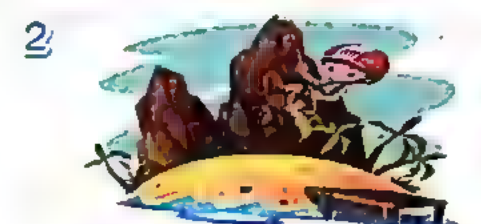
....

4 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1. 

never - eaten - dates

....

2. 

has - climb

....

3. 

drunk - coffee

....

4. 

never - visited - oasis

....

5 | Copy the following sentence.

Have you ever seen a snake?

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك ان يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Listen and repeat.

condensation
عملية التكثيف

precipitation
هطول الأمطار

runoff
جريان الماء

groundwater
مياه جوفية

evaporation
عملية التبخر

The Water Cycle
دورة المياه

Vocabulary

vapor	بخار	underground	جوفي
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوى	rainfall	سقوط المطر
hail	بَرَد	flow	يتدفق

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.





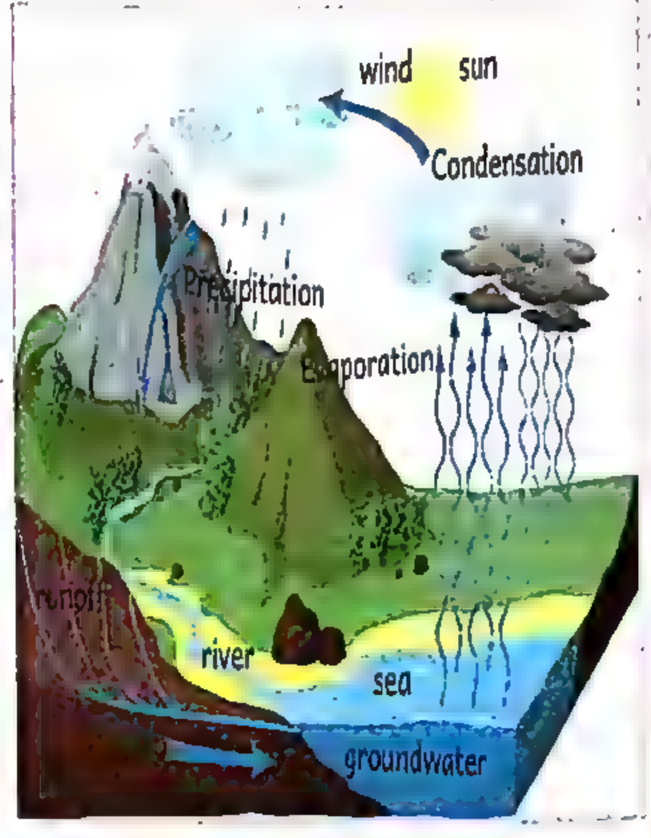
evaporation التبخر	The sun turns water into vapor. Vapor rises up into the atmosphere الشمس تحول الماء إلى بخار. يرتفع البخار في الغلاف الجوى
condensation التكثيف	Water vapor rises and starts to cool. It becomes clouds. يرتفع بخار الماء ويبدأ ان يبرد. ويصبح سُحُب
precipitation الترسيب (هطول المطر)	Water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail تسقط المياه من السحب كمطر أو ثلج أو بَرَد
runoff جريان المياه	When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers عندما تهطل الأمطار على أرض مرتفعة، فإنها تنساب عبر الجبال والتلال كالأنهار
groundwater مياه جوفية	Some water soaks into the ground and flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground تتسرب بعض المياه إلى الأرض وتتدفق إلى الأنهار والبحيرات الموجودة تحت الأرض
water cycle دورة الماء	How water in rivers becomes clouds, then rainfall, then runoff, then rivers that are under the ground كيف تصبح المياه في الأنهار سحب، ثم هطول المطر ثم جريان الماء، ثم الانهار تحت

Listen and read.

The water cycle

Where does water come from? Water travels from the land to the sea, in a process called the **Water Cycle.** These are the stages.

من أين تأتي المياه؟ ينتقل الماء من الأرض إلى البحر في عملية تسمى دورة الماء. هذه هي المراحل.



Evaporation Let's start on the ground. Heat from the sun makes water in the sea, in lakes, and in rivers start to evaporate. The water turns into vapor. This vapor rises up into the atmosphere.

عملية التبخر : لنبدأ من الأرض. تجعل حرارة الشمس المياه في البحر والبحيرات والأنهار تبدأ بالتبخر. يتحول الماء إلى بخار. يرتفع هذا البخار إلى الغلاف الجوى.

Condensation As the air rises, it starts to cool. This makes the water vapor condense into drops of water. These join together to make clouds.

عملية التكثيف : عندما يرتفع الهواء، يبدأ في البرودة. هذا يجعل بخار الماء يتكثف إلى قطرات الماء. فتتحد معًا لتكوّن سحبًا.

Help your child listen and read about the water cycle
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ عن دورة الماء.



Precipitation Wind moves the clouds in the sky. The clouds get bigger and heavier. Precipitation is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.

هطول الأمطار : تحرك الرياح السحب في السماء. تصبح السحب أكبر وأثقل. الهطول هو عندما يسقط الماء من السحب كأمطار أو ثلج أو بَرَد.

When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This is **runoff**. The rivers start small and narrow. They get deeper and wider as they gather more water. Rivers run to the sea, and the cycle starts again with evaporation.

عندما تهطل الأمطار على أرض مرتفعة، فإنها تنساب عبر الجبال والتلال كالأنهار. هذا ما يُسمى بجريان الماء. تبدأ الأنهار صغيرة وضيقة. وتصبح أعمق وأوسع كلما تجمع المزيد من الماء. تنساب الأنهار إلى البحر، وتبدأ دورة الماء مجددًا بالتبخر.

Some water soaks into the ground. This is **groundwater**. It flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground. These can come back to the surface as a spring. A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the cycle starts again.

تتسرب بعض المياه إلى الأرض. وهذا ما يسمى بالمياه الجوفية. تتدفق هذه المياه الجوفية إلى الأنهار والبحيرات الموجودة تحت الأرض. يمكن أن تعود إلى سطح الأرض كينبوع. يمكن أن يصبح الينبوع نهرًا أو بحيرة. تتبخر المياه وتبدأ الدورة مرة أخرى.



Help your child listen and read about the water cycle

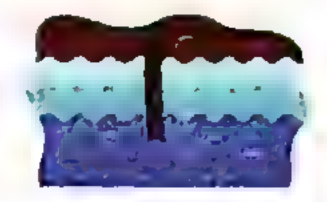
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ عن دورة الماء.

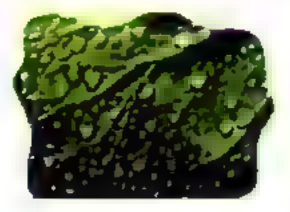


Activities

1 | Look and complete.


r_n_ff


gr_undw_ter


c_nden_ation


e_ap_ration

2 | Choose the correct word(s).

1. (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.
2. Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers is called (water cycle - runoff - groundwater).
3. Some water soaks into the ground as (evaporation - condensation - groundwater).
4. The sun causes (evaporation - condensation - runoff) of water from the surface of rivers and the sea.
5. (Evaporation - Condensation - Precipitation) happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler.
6. (Vapor - Groundwater - Wind) flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground.
7. The water in an oasis comes from (seas - pools - rivers) and lakes that are under the ground.
8. A spring can become a river or a (sea - lake - pool).

3 Read and match.

1. Wind moves
2. A spring can become
3. Some water soaks
4. The drops of water join

a. a river or a lake.
b. the clouds in the sky.
c. together to make clouds.
d. into the ground.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

4 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. turns - into - The sun - water - vapor - .

....

2. can - a river - A spring - become - or - a lake - .

....

3. come - does - Where - water - from - ?

....

5 Read and complete.

cycle - groundwater - spring - soaks

Some water (1) .... into the ground. This is (2) .... It flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground. These can come back to the surface as a (3) .... A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the (4) .... starts again.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Lesson (5)

Reading

Look and read.

Different types of water

أنواع المياه المختلفة

Rivers, Seas, and Oceans

There are two types of liquid water – fresh water and salt water.

هناك نوعان من المياه السائلة - المياه العذبه والمياه المالحة.

Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs.

الأنهار والبحيرات بها مياه عذبة. تأتي المياه من هطول الأمطار ومن الينابيع.



Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.

تحتوى البحار والمحيطات على مياه مالحة، لأن المطر يجرف المعادن من الأرض ومن الصخور. تذهب هذه المعادن إلى البحر في عملية جريان الماء. لا تحتوى الأنهار على مياه مالحة لأن المطر يحافظ على حركة المياه العذبة خلالها.

Help your child look and read about types of water.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ عن أنواع الماء.

Look, listen and read.

What can the children see in the experiments?

ماذا يمكن للأطفال أن يروا في التجارب؟



We've done an experiment in our science class. We put salt water in one beaker, and fresh water in another beaker. We heated the water in the beakers. Look what has happened!

لقد أجرينا تجربة في حصة العلوم. وضعنا الماء المالح في دورق، والماء العذب في دورق آخر. قمنا بتسخين الماء في الأكواب. انظر ماذا حدث!



The water has evaporated and we can see the salt. لقد تبخر الماء ويمكننا رؤية الملح.

The water has evaporated. The beaker is empty. لقد تبخر الماء. الدورق فارغ.

Help your child do an experiment.

ساعد طفلك أن يقوم بتجربة.

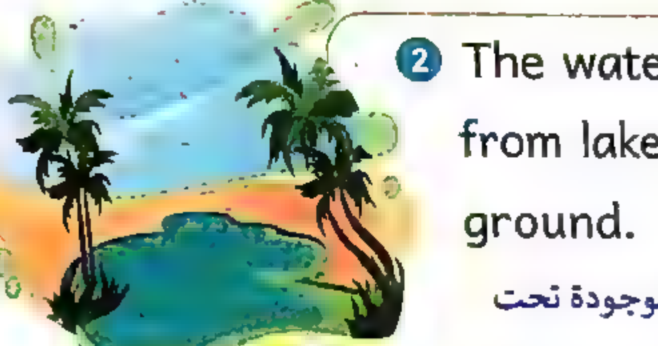
Read and learn.

The water facts



1. The Dead Sea is a small sea, and it is surrounded by land. The water here has a lot of salt in it. Because of the salt, you can float in the Dead Sea!

البحر الميت هو بحر صغير تحيط به الأرض. المياه هنا بها كثير من الملح. بسبب الملح يمكنك أن تطفو في البحر الميت!



2. The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from lakes and rivers that are under the ground.

المياه في الواحة عذبة. إنها تأتي من البحيرات والأنهار الموجودة تحت الأرض.

3. Ice is frozen water. In polar regions, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only the water freezes. This means the ice isn't salty - you can melt the water and drink it!

الجليد عبارة عن ماء متجمد. في المناطق القطبية، عندما يتشكل الجليد من الماء المالح، يتم ضغط الملح ويتجمد الماء فقط. هذا يعني أن الثلج ليس مالحًا. يمكنك إذابة الماء وشربه.

Help your child look and read.

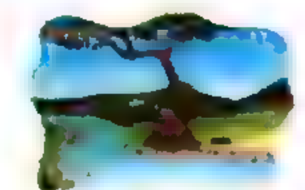
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.





1 Look and complete.


s_lt


r_v_r


s_a


w_ter


f_oz_n


v_p_r

2 Choose the correct word(s).

1. Ice is (frozen - liquid - salt) water.
2. Rivers and lakes have (fresh - salt - frozen) water.
3. Seas have (fresh - salt - frozen) water.
4. You can (float - land - heat) in the Dead Sea.
5. There are (two - three - four) types of liquid water.
6. Rain washes minerals from the (rivers - land - lakes) into the sea.

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1. into - vapor - Water - turns - .

....

2. is - land - The Dead Sea - surrounded - by - .

....

3. frozen - is - Ice - water - .

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain

...ing through them



Learn Sounds with Busy Bee!
Reading



Listen and repeat.

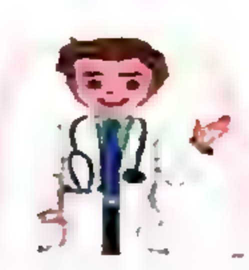



river
نهر


water
ماء


shelter
مأوى




doctor
طبيب




polar
قطبي




cobra
أفعى الكوبرا


acacia
شجرة السنط


cheetah
الفهد الصياد

Help your child recognize and produce the /ə/ sound.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على الصوت /ə/ وينطقه.

Look and read.

The cheetah is taking shelter under an acacia tree. It's looking at the water under the cobra.



1 Listen, complete and match. Then say

er - ar - ra

1. riv___
2. pol___
3. wat___
4. cob___

a 

b 

c 

d 

2 Listen and circle the word with the /ə/ word.

1. sea	acacia	coffee
2. cheetah	try	buy
3. through	statue	under
4. ride	shelter	night
5. mommy	happy	doctor

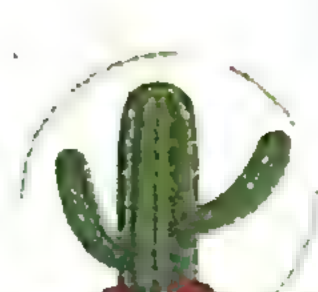
Help your child recognize and produce the /ə/ sound.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على الصوت /ə/ وينطقه.

Look and listen.



roots
جذور

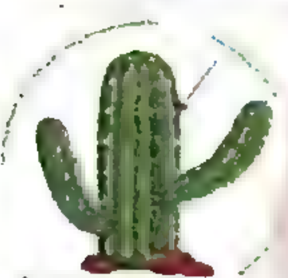
hooves
خُف الجمل



cactus
صبار



wetland
أرض رطبة



spine
شوكة



hollow tube
انبوب مجوف



hump
سنام

camel
جمل



swamp
مستنقع

sand
رمل

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك ان يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

Plants and animals



Plants and animals adapt to their habitat. This means that they change the way they behave in order to survive in their habitat. We know that plants need water to grow, and animals need to drink water to live. But some plants and animals live in the desert. How?

تتكيف النباتات والحيوانات مع بيئتها. هذا يعنى أنهم يغيرون الطريقة التي يسلكونها من أجل البقاء في بيئتهم. نحن نعلم أن النباتات تحتاج الماء للنمو، والحيوانات تحتاج أن تشرب الماء لتعيش. لكن بعض النباتات والحيوانات تعيش في الصحراء. كيف؟



Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it does fall. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

تكيفت نباتات الصبار للبقاء على قيد الحياة في الصحراء. جذورها قريبة من السطح وتتفرع لمسافات طويلة في الأرض. يمكنها الحصول على الكثير من مياه الأمطار عندما تسقط. داخل الصبار توجد أنابيب مجوفة. وهذه الأنابيب المجوفة يمكنها الاحتفاظ بالمياه وتخزينها لسنوات عديدة. نبات الصبار له جلد سميك. لذلك لا يمكن أن يتبخر الماء داخل الأنابيب. لديها أشواك لحمايتها فهى تمنع الحيوانات من شرب الماء الموجود داخل الصبار.

Help your child look and read.
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.



تكيفت الإبل لتعيش بشكل جيد للغاية في الصحراء. فيمكن لهذه الحيوانات شرب كمية كافية من الماء تدوم لمدة أسبوع. وهم لا يتعرقون في كثير من الأحيان لذلك لا يفقدون الماء. يمكنها تخزين الدهون والعناصر الغذائية في سنامها. لذلك لا تضطر إلى تناول الطعام لشهور. لديها حوافر عريضة، لتمكنها من المشي بسهولة على الرمال. لديها شعر حول أعينها وآذانها وأنوفها لإبعاد الرمال. الصحراء جوها حار في النهار، لكنها شديدة البرودة في الليل لذا الجمال لديها فرو كثيف لإبقائها دافئة في الليل.

Adapting to a wetland



Plants and animals have adapted to living in a wetland. تكيفت النباتات والحيوانات للعيش في الأرض الرطبة.

Lots of plants have hollow stems.

كثير من النباتات لها سيقان مجوفة.

Animals use camouflage for protection and to hunt for food.

تستخدم الحيوانات التمويه من أجل الحماية ولكي تصطاد من أجل الطعام.

Crocodiles can hide with their eyes and nose above the water.

يمكن أن تختبئ التماسيح وأعينها وأنفها فوق الماء.

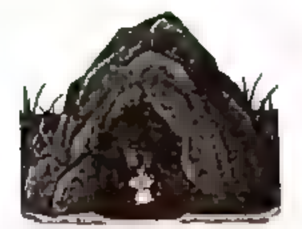


Help your child look and read. ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Activities

1 Look and complete.


c_br_


shelt_ _


wat_ _


r_v_r


doct_ _


acaci_


c_c_us


ch_et_h

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s v o h
o e



....

h t c
e h e a



....

o p
r a l



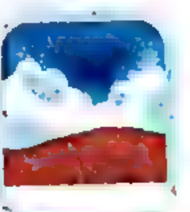
....

p u
h m



....

d a
s n



....

t o r
o s



....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 | Choose the correct word(s).

1. The cheetah is taking shelter (in - on - under) an acacia tree.
2. Plants and animals adapt to thier (house - school - habitat).
3. Cactus plants have (planted - helped - adapted) to survive in the desert.
4. Cactus have (spines - arms - legs) to stop animals eating them.
5. Inside a cactus, there are (small - big - hollow) tubes.
6. Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves.
7. A cactus plant has thick (skin - leaves - flowers).
8. Camels have thick (fur - coat - skin) to keep them warm at night.
9. Camels store fat and nutrients in their (necks - heads - humps).
10. There are hollow (tubes - spines - roots) inside a cactus where they store water.
11. The (leaves - stem - roots) of a cactus are close to the surface of the ground.
12. Camels have (humps - fur - hair) around their eyes and nose to keep out the sand.

4 | Read and match.

1. Cactus plants have adapted	a. to keep water inside.
2. A cactus has thick skin	b. to survive in the desert.
3. Camels can store fat	c. they don't lose water.
4. Camels don't sweat, so	d. in their humps.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

5 Fill in the spaces with:

desert - camouflage - habitat - store

1. Animals adapt to their ....
2. The .... is hot in the day.
3. Camels can .... water for a long time.
4. Animals use .... for protection.

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it downfalls. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

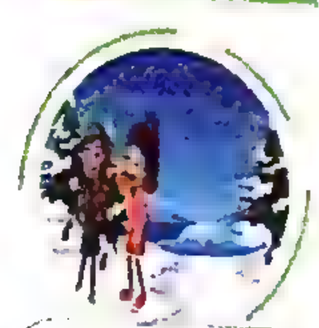
Lessons (8 & 9)

Skills

CLIL: Science: Rainfall around the world



Seasons فصول السنة



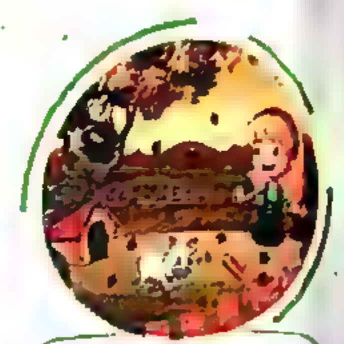
winter
الشتاء



spring
الربيع



summer
الصيف



fall
الخريف

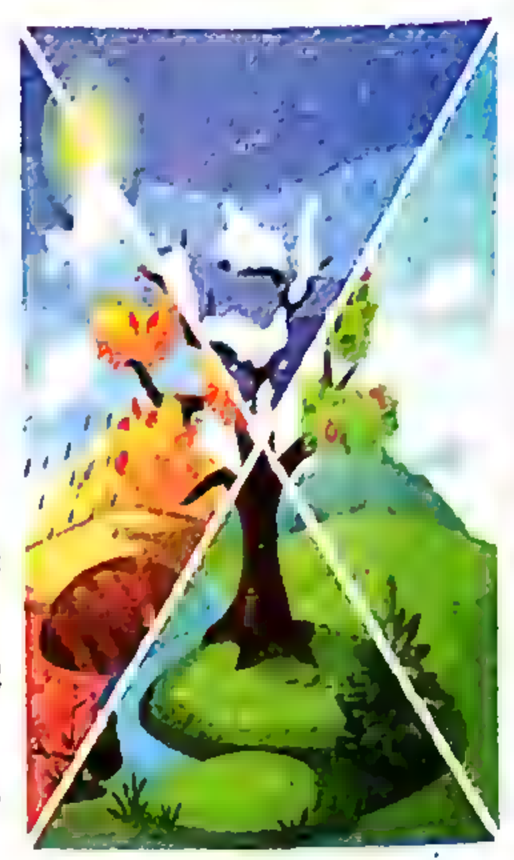


Definitions

desert الصحراء	It's very hot and it doesn't often rain here. الجو حار جدًا ولا تمطر كثيرًا.
tropical zone المنطقة الاستوائية	It is warm and there is a lot of rain for most of the year. الجو دافئ وهناك أمطار كثيرة معظم السنة.
wetland مستنقع / أرض رطبة	There is always water on the ground. يوجد دائمًا ماء على الأرض.
polar zone المنطقة القطبية	The water here is ice. الماء هنا يكون جليدًا.
temperate zone المنطقة المعتدلة	There is a lot of rain in fall and winter, but there is less in spring and summer. توجد أمطار كثيرة في فصل الخريف والشتاء، ولكن هناك أمطار أقل في فصلي الربيع والصيف.

Read.

Did you know?



Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries farther away from the equator, in the temperate zones.

بعض الدول لديها أربعة فصول: فصل الربيع والصيف والخريف، والشتاء. قد تمطر كثيرًا في الخريف والشتاء وليس كثيرًا في فصل الربيع والصيف. وهذه هى البلدان البعيدة عن خط الأستواء وتقع في المنطقة المعتدلة.

Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

بعض الدول لديها فصلان- فصل ممطر وفصل جاف. هذه الدول هى الأقرب من خط الاستواء في المناطق الاستوائية. تمطر كثيرًا لمدة ستة أشهر، يكون هناك مطر أقل لمدة ستة أشهر.

Remember!

How to say large numbers.

كيف تقرأ الأرقام الكبيرة

We say:

48 forty-eight

352 three hundred and fifty-two

3522 three thousand, five hundred and twenty-two.

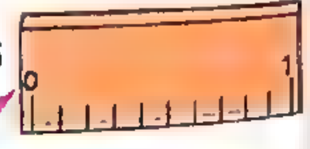
4.963 four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three

Practice saying these numbers: 4,480 2,340 508 421

Write the numbers as words.

1. 48 ....
2. 837 ....
3. 211 ....
4. 1,062 ....
5. 605 ....
6. 4,963 ....

Tip! Look at your ruler. How many millimeters are there in a centimeter?



There are 10 millimeters (mm) in a centimeter

1 cm = 10 mm

Help your child know how to say large numbers.
ساعد طفلك ان يعرف كيف يقول الأرقام الكبيرة.

Rainfall around the world

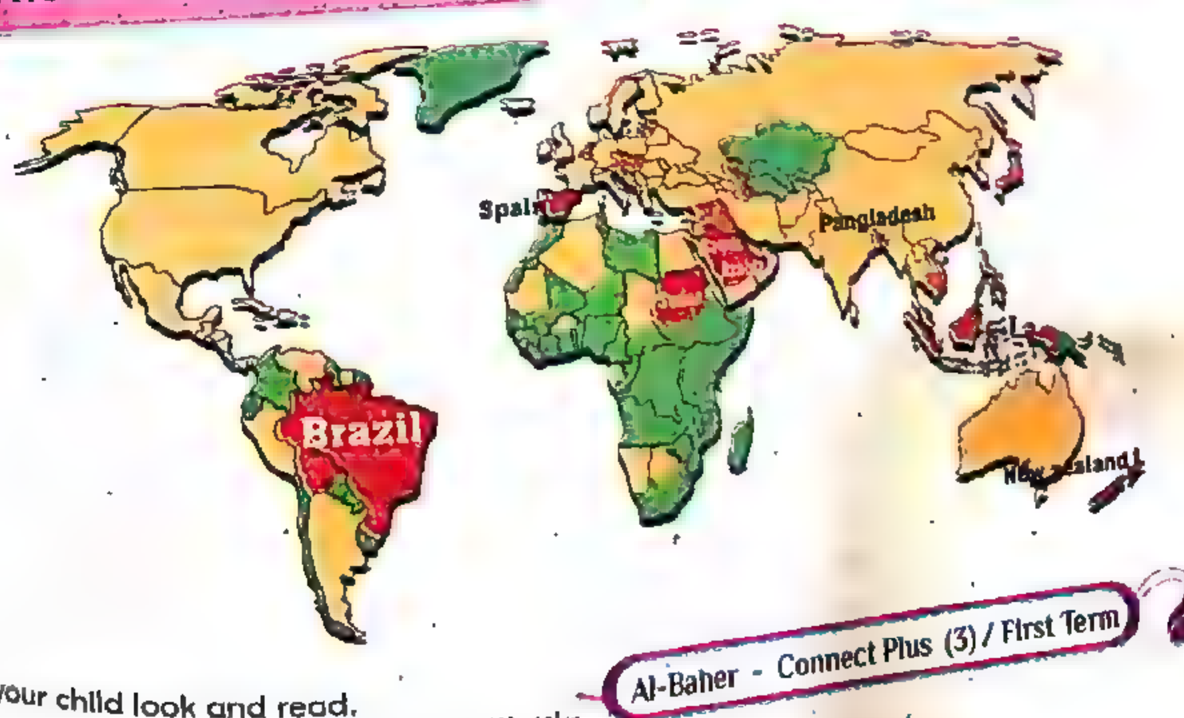
سقوط الأمطار حول العالم

Look and read.

Different countries around the world have different amounts of rain. We measure this in millimeters (mm) per year.

الدول المختلفة حول العالم لديها كميات مختلفة من الأمطار. نقيس هذا بالمليمترات (مم) في العام.

	Rainfall (mm per year)
Egypt	51
Atacama Desert, Chile	12
Colombia	3.240
Australia	534
The United Kingdom	1.220



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



Language

How much ......? كم كمية ......؟



How much rainfall does Sudan have a year?
ما مقدار الأمطار التى تسقط على السودان فى العام؟

It has 250 millimeters a year.
٢٥٠ ملليمتر سنويًا.



New Zealand	Sudan	Bangladesh
1.732 mm/year	250 mm/year	2.666 mm/year

Spain	Brazil	Saudi Arabia
636 mm/year	1.761 mm/year	59 mm/year

Look and answer.



How much rainfall does Spain have a year?

It has .... a year.





How much rainfall does Bangladesh have a year?

It has .... a year.





How much rainfall does Brazil have a year?

It has .... a year.

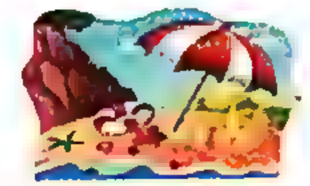




Help your child ask a question using "How much".
ساعد طفلك أن يسأل سؤال باستخدام "How much".

Activities

1 | Look and complete.



sp__ng　　s_m_er　　f_l_　　w_n_er

2 | Choose the correct word(s).

1. It doesn't often rain in the (desert - wetland - polar zone).
2. There is a lot of rain in the (polar - temperate - tropical) zone.
3. There is water on the ground in the (wetland - desert - polar) zone.
4. The water is ice in the (tropical - temperate - polar) zone.
5. How (much - many - old) rainfall does Sudan have?
6. We measure rainfall in (millimeters - kilos - meters).

3 | Read and match.

1. There are 10 millimeters	a. are countries.
2. How much rainfall	b. in fall and winter.
3. It might rain a lot	c. does Egypt have?
4. Spain and Brazil	d. in a centimeter.

1-(　　)　　2-(　　)　　3-(　　)　　4-(　　)

4 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

1. countries - Some - closer to - equator - are - the - .

....

2. less - the desert - There - rain - is - in - .

....

3. Brazil - How much - have - rainfall - does - a year - ?

....

5 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fal and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries farther away from the equator, in the temperate zones. Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

Activities on Unit (5)

1 | Look and complete.

s_ri_g

o_s_s

o_live t_ee

v_p_r

2 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

o l r a p

c a r b o

e i r v r

----

3 | Complete the following dialogue with.

What - ever - oasis - have

Jenna : Have you ....(1)................ been to the desert?

Ola : Yes, I ....(2)..................

Jenna : ....(3).................. did you do there?

Ola : I visited an ....(4)..................

4 | Choose the correct word(s).

1. Siwa Oasis is in the (town - city - desert).
2. We have (saw - seen - see) a big lake.
3. (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.
4. Rivers don't have (fresh - frozen - salt) water.
5. How (many - much - old) rainfall does Egypt have a year?

5 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their humps, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.

A) Choose the correct answer



Unit (6)

What is a flood?

ما الفيضان؟

Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	Water engineering: barrier, canal, dam, drain, pipe, pump, sandbag Verbs: collapse, install, minimize, predict, protect, ruin, warn, wash away Adjectives: bossy, brave, calm, caring, cooperative, cowardly, funny, generous, lazy, mean, moody, polite, responsible, selfish, wise
Language	اللغة	-There is too much water. -There isn't enough water -There are too many cars. -There aren't enough trees
Reading	القراءة	-An interview with an emergency responder; a text about farming in dry areas
Phonics	الصوتيات	-ous: dangerous, generous, nervous
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	-Problem-solving: suggesting solutions to solve problems -Collaboration: helping others
Values	القيم	-Curiosity
Issues and challenges	القضايا و التحديات	-Sustainable development -Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	-Science: agricultural science -Social Studies: water engineering in the past and today; the role of first responders

Unit (6)

Part (1) P. (74 - 77)

barrier حاجز	sandbags أكياس رمل	dam سد	drain مصرف / بالوعة
canal قناة	pipe ماسورة	pump مضخة	flood فيضان

Definitions:

Word	Definition	
dam	something that stops water in a river	سدّ
canal	a river that people build	قناة
barrier	stops water in the street and protects buildings	حاجز
ruin	to damage or destroy something	يُدمّر
wash away	to carry something away with water	يُزيل / يجرف
collapse	to fall down	ينهار
protect	to keep something safe	يحمى
predict	to say what might happen in the future	يتنبأ
warn	to tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare	يُحذِّر
install	to put something in	يُثبت
minimize	to make something smaller or less	يُقلِّل
meteorologists	people who study the weather	علماء الأرصاد الجوية
pump	people use this to take water out of a building in a flood	مضخة
pipe	water travels through this under or above the ground	ماسورة
drain	water in the street goes down this	بالوعة - مجاري



Vocabulary:

everyone كل واحد	scientist عالم	shop محل
airport مطار	thunderstorm عاصفة رعدية	engineer مهندس
port ميناء	new technology تكنولوجيا جديدة	street شارع
warning تحذير	dangerous effects آثار خطيرة	powerful قوى

Phrases & Prepositions:

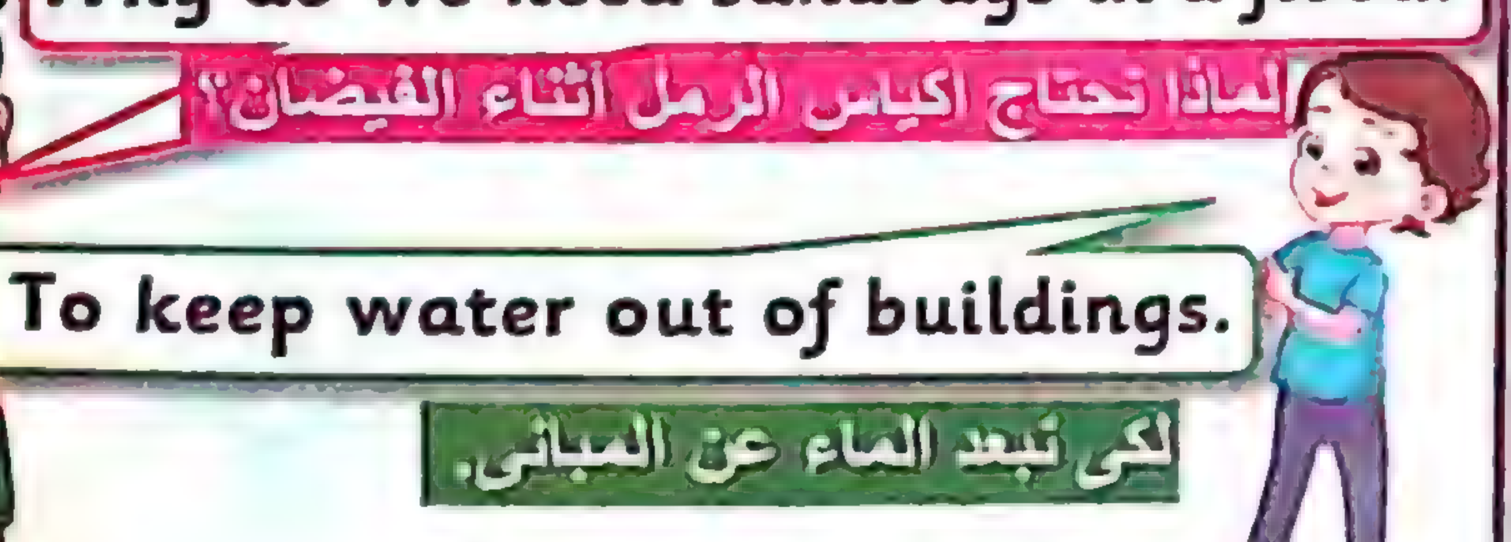
in front of أمام	wash away يجرف
keep out يُبعد	important for هام لـ
go down ينزل	keep safe يظل آمنا
above the ground فوق الأرض	in good condition في حالة جيدة
put up يقيم / ينشئ	move away يتحرك بعيدا
stop water يمنع الماء	send warnings يرسل تحذيرات
prepare for يُعد لـ	remove the water يزيل الماء

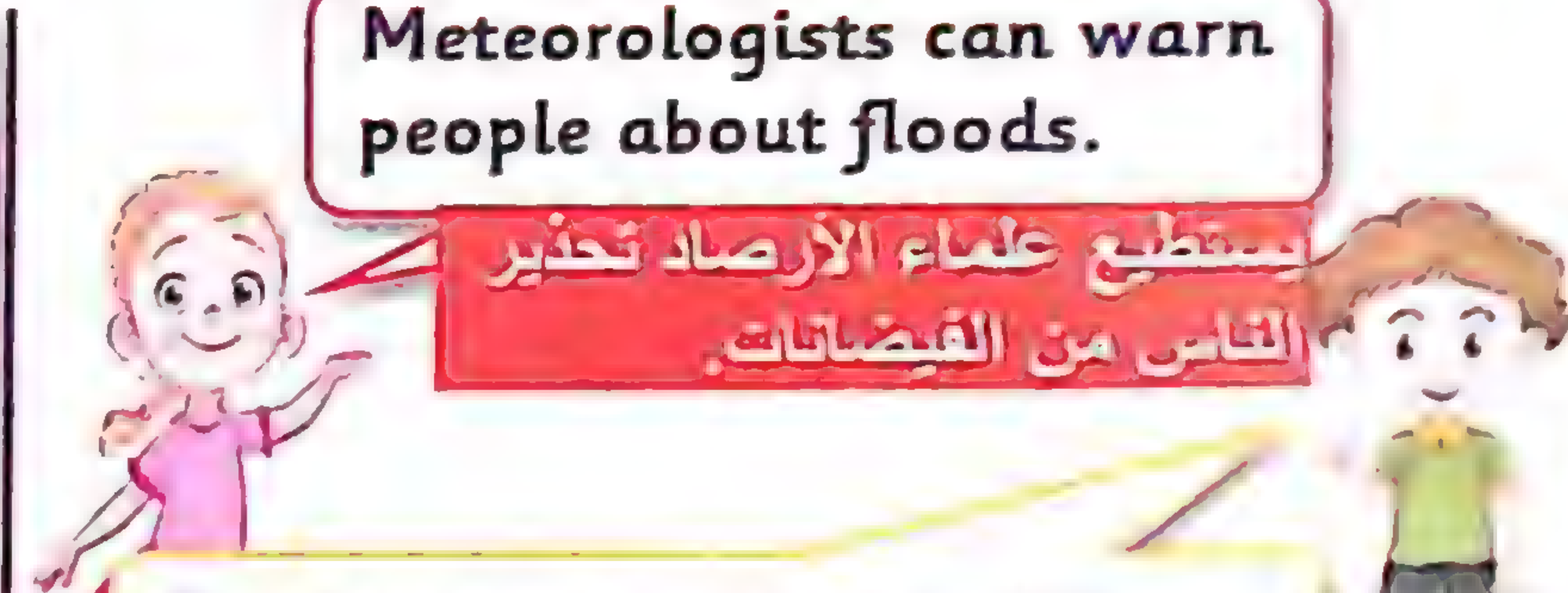
Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
flood يفيض	flooded	flooded
ruin يُدمِّر	ruined	ruined
warn يُحذِر	warned	warned
study يدرس	studied	studied

Present	Past	P.P
predict يتنبأ	predicted	predicted
prepare يستعد / يُجهِّز	prepared	prepared
minimize يُقلِّل	minimized	minimized
collapse ينهار	collapsed	collapsed

Read and learn:

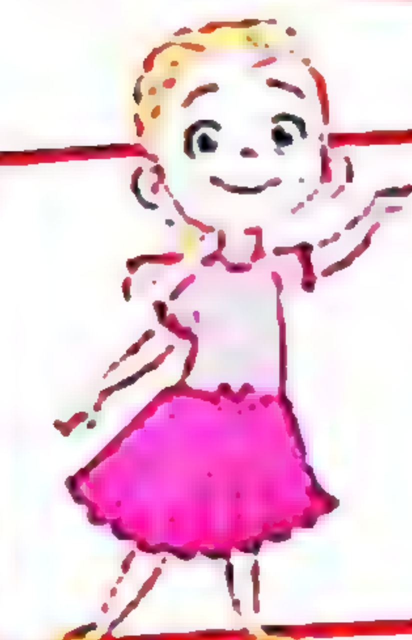




Reading: (SB P. 74)



In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed.



Yes, that's right. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

Reading: (SB P. 77)

When there are floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can ruin homes, shops, and offices. It can wash away roads or make bridges and homes collapse. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to protect everyone from floods. Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones so everyone gets them quickly.

We can install new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly. When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a risk of flooding. If we are prepared for this, we can minimize the dangerous effects of flooding.

Language Focus

Countable nouns

They have singular and plural forms.

EX. (tree - trees) - (car - cars) - (ruler - rulers) - (pencil - pencils)

Uncountable nouns

They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

too many + a countable noun

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى تُعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers. - There are too many cars.

too much + an uncountable noun

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى لا تُعد.

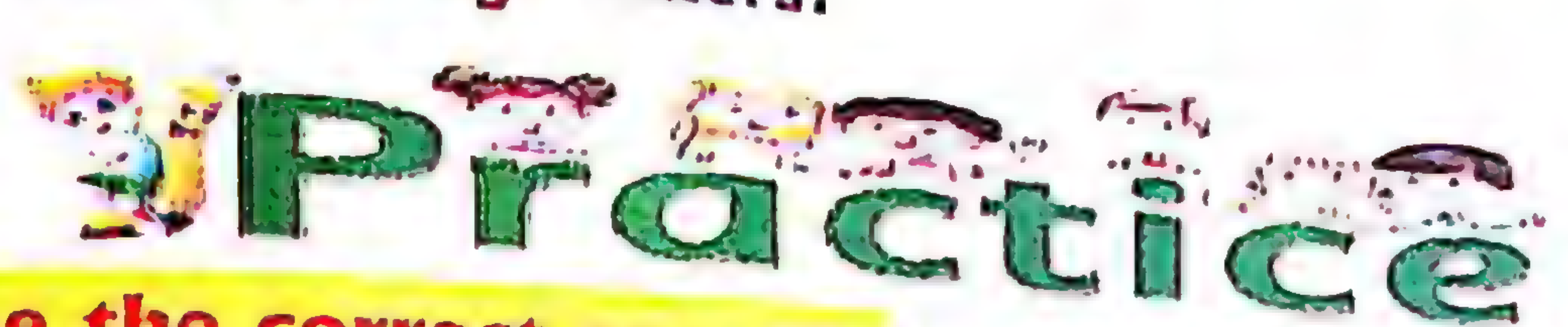
EX. - There is too much water. - There is too much rain.



enough + countable / uncountable noun

بمعنى كافى وتأتى قبل الأسماء التى تعد والتى لا تعد.

EX.
- There isn't enough water.
- There aren't enough rulers.

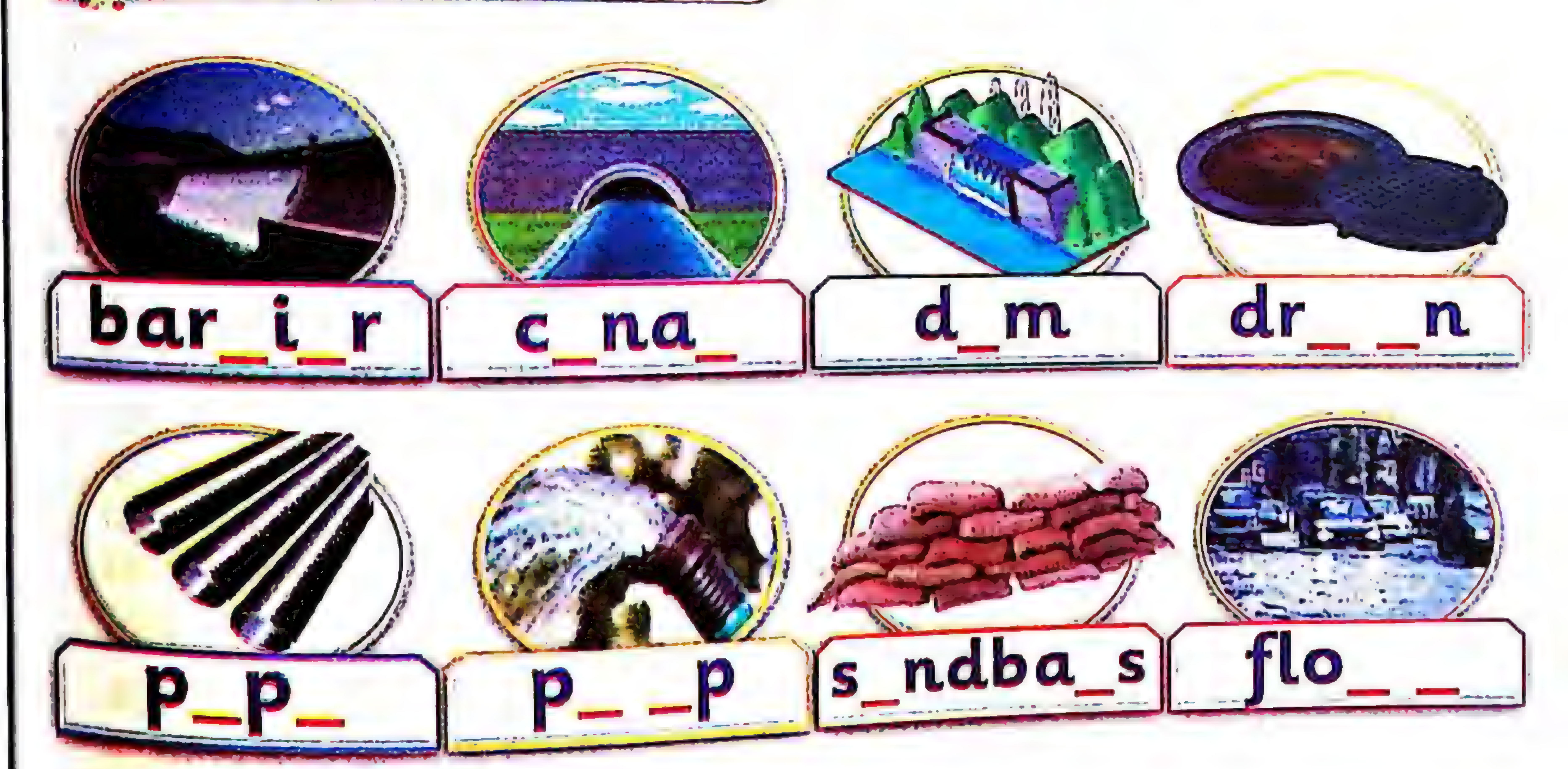


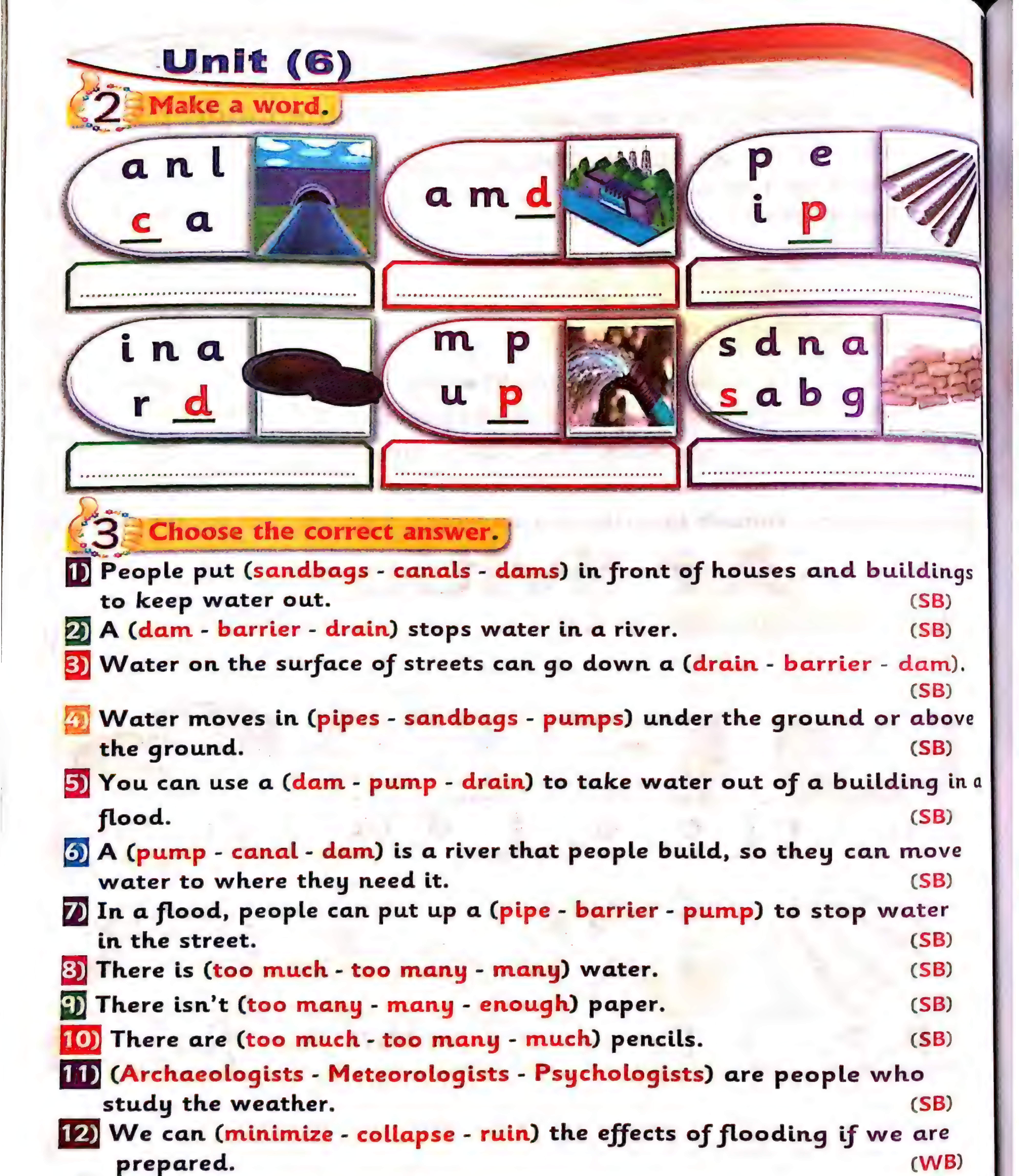
Choose the correct answer.

1) There is (many – too many – enough) water. (SB)
2) There is (many – too many – too much) paper. (SB)
3) There are (much – too much – too many) rulers. (SB)
4) There aren't (too much – enough – much) cups. (SB)
5) There aren't enough (pencil – pencils – car). (SB)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).





Unit (6)

2 Make a word.

a n l
c a

....

a m d

....

p e
i p

....

i n a
r d

....

m p
u p

....

s d n a
s a b g

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) People put (sandbags - canals - dams) in front of houses and buildings to keep water out. (SB)
2) A (dam - barrier - drain) stops water in a river. (SB)
3) Water on the surface of streets can go down a (drain - barrier - dam). (SB)
4) Water moves in (pipes - sandbags - pumps) under the ground or above the ground. (SB)
5) You can use a (dam - pump - drain) to take water out of a building in a flood. (SB)
6) A (pump - canal - dam) is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they need it. (SB)
7) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - pump) to stop water in the street. (SB)
8) There is (too much - too many - many) water. (SB)
9) There isn't (too many - many - enough) paper. (SB)
10) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)
11) (Archaeologists - Meteorologists - Psychologists) are people who study the weather. (SB)
12) We can (minimize - collapse - ruin) the effects of flooding if we are prepared. (WB)

13) Flood water can (wash away - warn - install) cars, roads and bridges. (WB)

14) We need to (predict - install - ruin) a pump to remove the water. (WB)

15) We can (ruin - protect - collapse) our streets with barriers. (WB)

16) Flood water can (ruin - install - protect) homes and shops. (WB)

17) Buildings can (collapse - wash away - minimize) when there are dangerous floods. (WB)

18) Meteorologists can (protect - warn - ruin) people about bad weather. (WB)

19) Meteorologists can (predict - minimize - ruin) floods because they study the weather. (WB)

20) There are (too many - too much - much) people. (WB)

4 Read and match.

1) Meteorologists are people
2) ruin
3) protect
4) A dam

a) stops water in a river.
b) to keep something safe.
c) who study the weather.
d) to damage or destroy something.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) aren't - rulers - There - enough - . (SB)

....

2) we - do - need - Why - in - sandbags - a flood - ? (SB)

....

3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage, then answer the questions. SB P. (74)

In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) In (2019 - 2018 - 2020), there was a flood in Egypt.

....

2) There was (a lot - little - less) of rain.

....

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What places were closed because of the flood?

....

4) What happened to the streets and buildings?

....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)

dam - water

....

too many - trees

....

8 Fill in the spaces using: (SB)

protect - minimize - barrier - enough

1) There aren't .... cups.

2) To .... is to make something smaller or less.

3) To .... is to keep something safe.

4) A .... stops water in the street and protects buildings.

9 Complete the following dialogue with: (SB)

keep - flood - river - barriers

Mariam : What is a .... (1) ....?

Mona : A large amount of water covering an area.

Mariam : Why do we need .... (2) .... in a flood?

Mona : To .... (3) .... water out of buildings.

Mariam : What does a dam do?

Mona : It stops water in a .... (4) ....



What is a flood?

Part (2) P. (78 - 79)

calm هادئ	generous كريم	scared خائف	funny
brave شُجاع	**polite** مهذب	**lazy** كسول	**cooperative**

Definitions:

Word	Definition
volunteer	to help other people without getting paid يتطوع
severe	very serious قاس / شديد
rescue	to take someone out of a dangerous place ينقذ
heavy rainfall	a lot of (rainfall) هطول غزير للامطار
emergency responder	helps his community when there is an emergency مقدم الاسعافات الأولية
bossy	liking telling people what to do محب للرئاسة
selfish	thinks about himself انانى
mean	doesn't like to share things بخيل
generous	likes helping others and giving people presents كريم
calm	not worrying or get excited about things هادى
cooperative	works very well in a team متعاون
polite	speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well مؤدب
caring	sensible and can look after other people مُهتم
responsible	kind and not scared in dangerous situations مسئول
moody	We don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. متقلب المزاج



Unit (6)

Vocabulary:

communicator	محاور / مُتصل	injured	مصاب	joke	نكتة / مزحة
community	مجتمع	boat	قارب	wise	حكيم
the police	الشرطة	kind	عطوف / طيب	nicely	بلطف
firefighter	رجل إطفاء	loyal	وفِي / مخلص	scary	مرعب
emergency	طوارئ	pleased	مسرور	present	هدية
interviewer	محاور / مذيع	cowardly	جبان	though	مع ذلك
volunteering	التطوع	citizen	مواطن	quickly	بسرعة
dangerous situations	مواقف خطيرة	moody	متقلب المزاج	sick	مريض
upset	مضطرب / منزعج	prepared	مستعد	worried	قلق

Adjectives

Positive (good)			
caring	مهتم	brave	شجاع
cooperative	متعاون	polite	مؤدب
generous	كريم	calm	هادئ
responsible	مسئول	wise	حكيم
funny	مضحك		

Negative (bad)			
bossy	متسلط	mean	بخيل
cowardly	جبان	moody	متقلب المزاج
lazy	كسول	selfish	أنانى

Phrases & Prepositions:

rescue ...... from	يُنقذ ...... من	pleased to	مسرور من / لـ
help community	يساعد المجتمع	take...out of	يُخرج مِن
train to	يتدرب لـ	excited about	مسرور بـ
do jobs	يقوم بمهام	give presents	يقدم هدايا
focus on	يركز على	work hard	يعمل بجد
ready to	مستعد لـ	stuck in	محبوس / عالق فى
travel around	يسافر حول (يتجول)	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
look after	يعتني بـ	scared of	خائف من

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
describe	يصف	described	described
volunteer	يتطوع	volunteered	volunteered
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
focus	يركز على	focused	focused
rescue	ينقذ	rescued	rescued

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
stick	يحبس / يحشر	stuck	stuck
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken



Read and learn: (SB P. 79)

I think people who are volunteers might be "caring".

أعتقد أن المتطوعين قد يكونوا "مهتمين".



نعم، لأنهم يريدون مساعدة الآخرين.

Reading: (SB P. 78)



Lara is an emerg...
flood in Cairo in ...
the other citizens ...

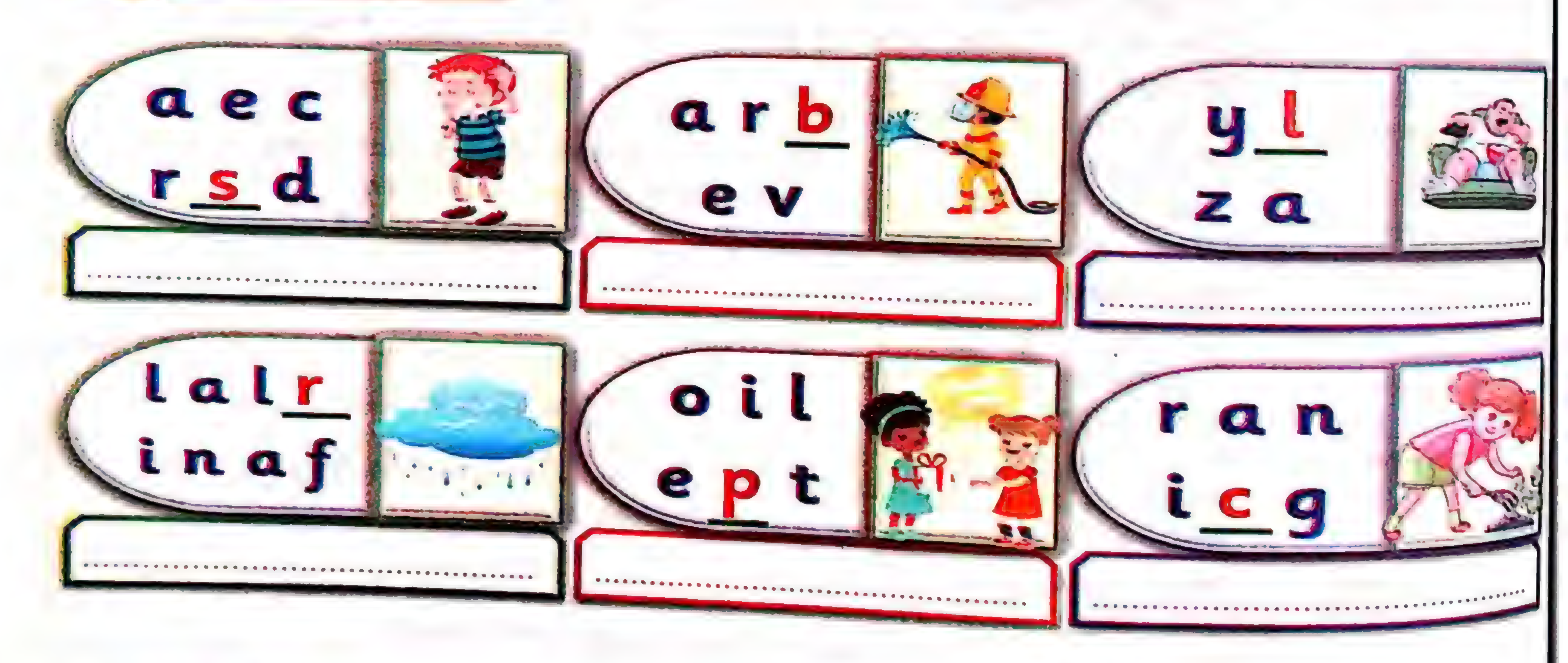
Interviewer	:	Can you describe what an emergency responder is?
Lara	:	Yes, of course. I volunteer to help my community when there is an emergency. We aren't the police, or firefighters, but we are trained to help them do their jobs. We can get to a place quickly, do first aid, and rescue people from floods.
Interviewer	:	Do you enjoy being an emergency responder?
Lara	:	Yes, I do. I like helping people and we do lots of different things.
Interviewer	:	Is it a scary thing to do?
Lara	:	Well, sometimes it is, but then I think that other people will be scared as well, so I focus on how I can help them.
Interviewer	:	What did you do when the flood started in Cairo?
Lara	:	We knew it might be dangerous when there was very heavy rainfall. So, my team were ready to help people quickly. Our job was to help people who were sick or injured.
Interviewer	:	How did you travel around the city?
Lara	:	We had small boats, so we could go to different houses and help people who were stuck in their homes.
Interviewer	:	Were people pleased to see you?
Lara	:	Yes, they were! That's one of the things I love about volunteering - you can make people very happy!
Interviewer	:	Thank you, Lara.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).









3 Choose the correct answer.

1) We (swim - do - play) a lot of different things. (SB)
2) I can rescue people (at - by - from) floods. (SB)
3) To (collapse - rescue - play), is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)
4) Severe means very (calm - serious - pleased). (SB)
5) Sarah tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh. She is (funny - loyal - bossy). (SB)
6) Fares thinks about himself. He is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)
7) She likes giving people presents. She is (mean - generous - selfish). (SB)
8) (Cowardly - Bossy - Caring) means sensible and can look after other people. (SB)
9) Daddy isn't scared of anything! He's (moody - brave - bossy). (WB)
10) Hany is (wise - polite - moody). You don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. (WB)
11) Omar is (wise - moody - bossy). He is clever and knows a lot of things. (WB)
12) Fatima is always (bossy - moody - calm). She never gets upset or worried. (WB)
13) Maryam always says "thank you"! She's very (moody - polite - bossy). (WB)
14) Amir is (bossy - polite - moody). He always tells us what to do! (WB)
15) Khaled sits on the sofa and doesn't help at home, he is (brave - active - lazy). (WB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) A volunteer helps other people
2) Tom thinks about himself.
3) He looks after other people.
4) A bossy likes telling people

a) He is caring.
b) what to do.
c) without getting paid.
d) He is selfish.

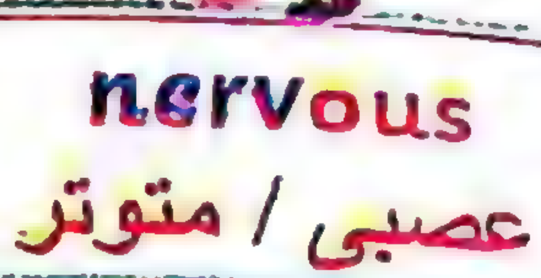
1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )



Phonics







dangerous خطير	generous كريم	nervous عصبى / متوتر





enormous ضخم / هائل	famous مشهور

Read and learn: SB (P.80)





I'm nervous. Is it dangerous?

Vocabulary:

farming	زراعة	irrigation	رىّ	well	بئر
dry areas	مناطق جافة	field	حقل	source	مصدر
Ancient Egyptians	المصريون القدماء.	traditional	تقليدى	drip	الري بالتقطير
hydroponic farm	مزرعة مائية (بدون تربة)	system	نظام	statue	تمثال
modern technology	تكنولوجيا حديثة	anywhere	فى اى مكان	useful	مفيد
flood irrigation	الرى بالغمر	spray	الرى بالرش	crop	محصول
soil	تربة	pleased	مسرور	boats	قوارب

Phrases & Prepositions:

get water from	يحصل على الماء من	contain the minerals	يحتوى على المعادن
for irrigation	للرى	look like	يُشبه
waste water	يسرف / يبدد الماء	in the future	فى المستقبل
spray across	يرش عبر / يرش خلال	grow plants	يزرع النباتات

Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
irrigate يروى	irrigated	irrigated
spray يرش	sprayed	sprayed
waste يسرف / يبدد	wasted	wasted
contain يحتوى على	contained	contained

Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
mean يعنى يقصد	meant	meant
bring يحضر	brought	brought

Reading: SB (P.81)

Farming in dry areas

We all know that plants need sunlight, food, and water. So how do people grow food in the desert, when there isn't enough water?



Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There isn't enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water through pipes, from wells, canals, or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past, and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water.
The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes, and springs.



There are different ways to irrigate a field. Flood irrigation covers a whole field in water. Or there are systems that spray water across a field. Both these types can waste water. The best way is drip irrigation. This is where water drips onto the plants through holes in the pipes. The water only goes onto the plant, where it is needed, not into the ground. And water isn't lost to evaporation.

Unit (6)



hydroponic farm

A new way of farming in dry countries is hydroponic farming. This is a modern technology that is useful in dry countries. It uses only water, not soil, to grow plants. The special water contains the minerals that the plant needs. This system uses a lot less water than traditional farming. Farmers can start a hydroponic farm anywhere – it doesn't have to be on land that is good for traditional farming. Is this what all farms will look like in the future?

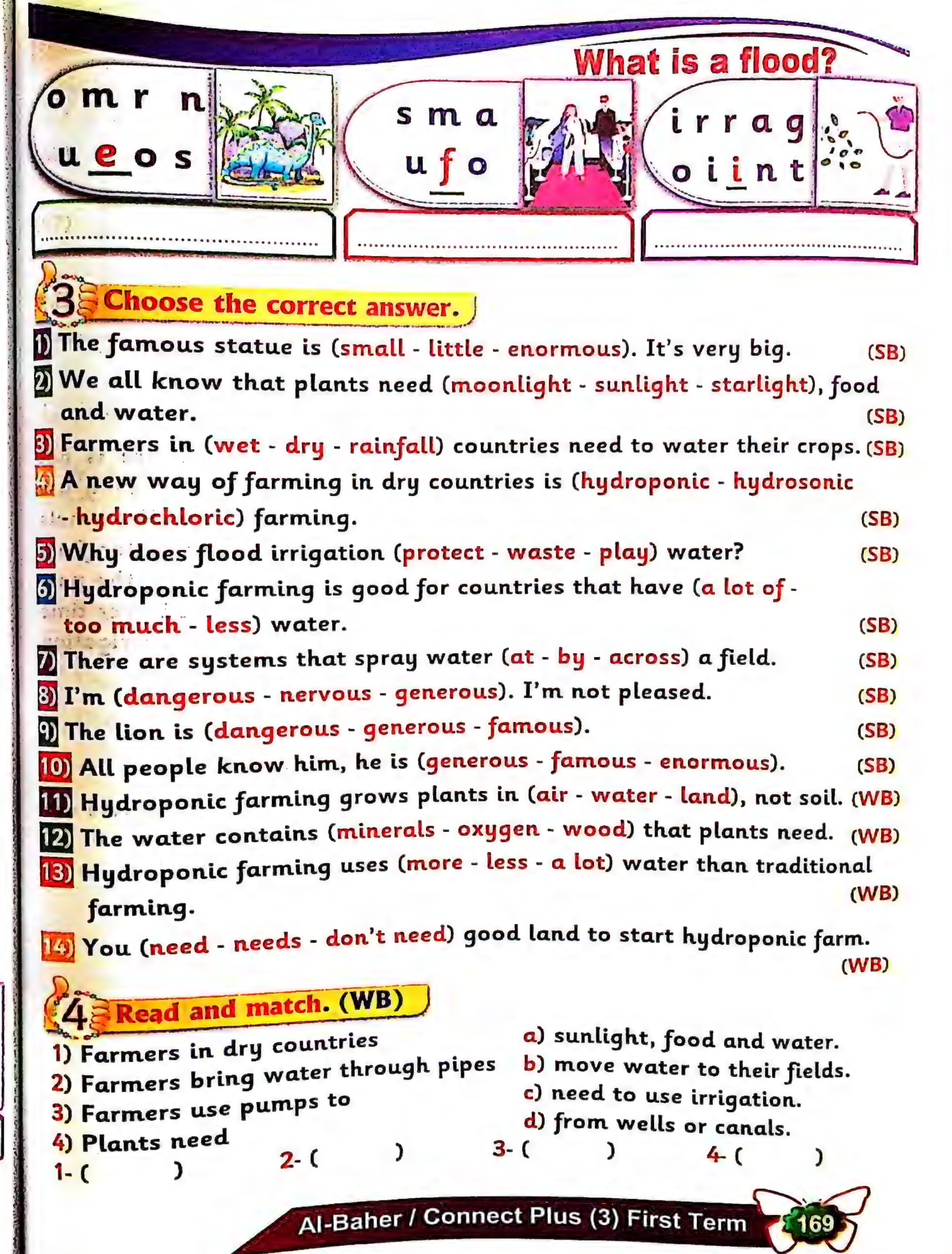
Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).

dan_ _rous	gen_ _ous	ne_ _ous
en_rmo_s	f_mo_s	irr_ _ation

2 Make a word.

g n a r e u d s o	e r e n s g u o	u o r e n v s
....	....	....



What is a flood?

o m r n
u e o s

....

s m a
u f o

....

i r r a g
o i i n t

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) The famous statue is (small - little - enormous). It's very big. (SB)
2) We all know that plants need (moonlight - sunlight - starlight), food and water. (SB)
3) Farmers in (wet - dry - rainfall) countries need to water their crops. (SB)
4) A new way of farming in dry countries is (hydroponic - hydrosonic - hydrochloric) farming. (SB)
5) Why does flood irrigation (protect - waste - play) water? (SB)
6) Hydroponic farming is good for countries that have (a lot of - too much - less) water. (SB)
7) There are systems that spray water (at - by - across) a field. (SB)
8) I'm (dangerous - nervous - generous). I'm not pleased. (SB)
9) The lion is (dangerous - generous - famous). (SB)
10) All people know him, he is (generous - famous - enormous). (SB)
11) Hydroponic farming grows plants in (air - water - land), not soil. (WB)
12) The water contains (minerals - oxygen - wood) that plants need. (WB)
13) Hydroponic farming uses (more - less - a lot) water than traditional farming. (WB)
14) You (need - needs - don't need) good land to start hydroponic farm. (WB)

4 Read and match. (WB)

1) Farmers in dry countries
2) Farmers bring water through pipes
3) Farmers use pumps to
4) Plants need

a) sunlight, food and water.
b) move water to their fields.
c) need to use irrigation.
d) from wells or canals.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) famous - is - The - enormous - statue - and - . (SB)

....

2) irrigation - does - Why - flood - water - waste - ? (SB)

....

3) woman - is - This - generous - very - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. SB (P.81)

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There is not enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water in through pipes, from wells, canals or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water. The problem with modern irrigation is that, it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes and springs.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) There (is - isn't - are) enough rainfall in dry countries.
2) Farmers also use (dams - pumps - pipes) to move water from rivers or wells to the fields.

B) Answer the following questions.

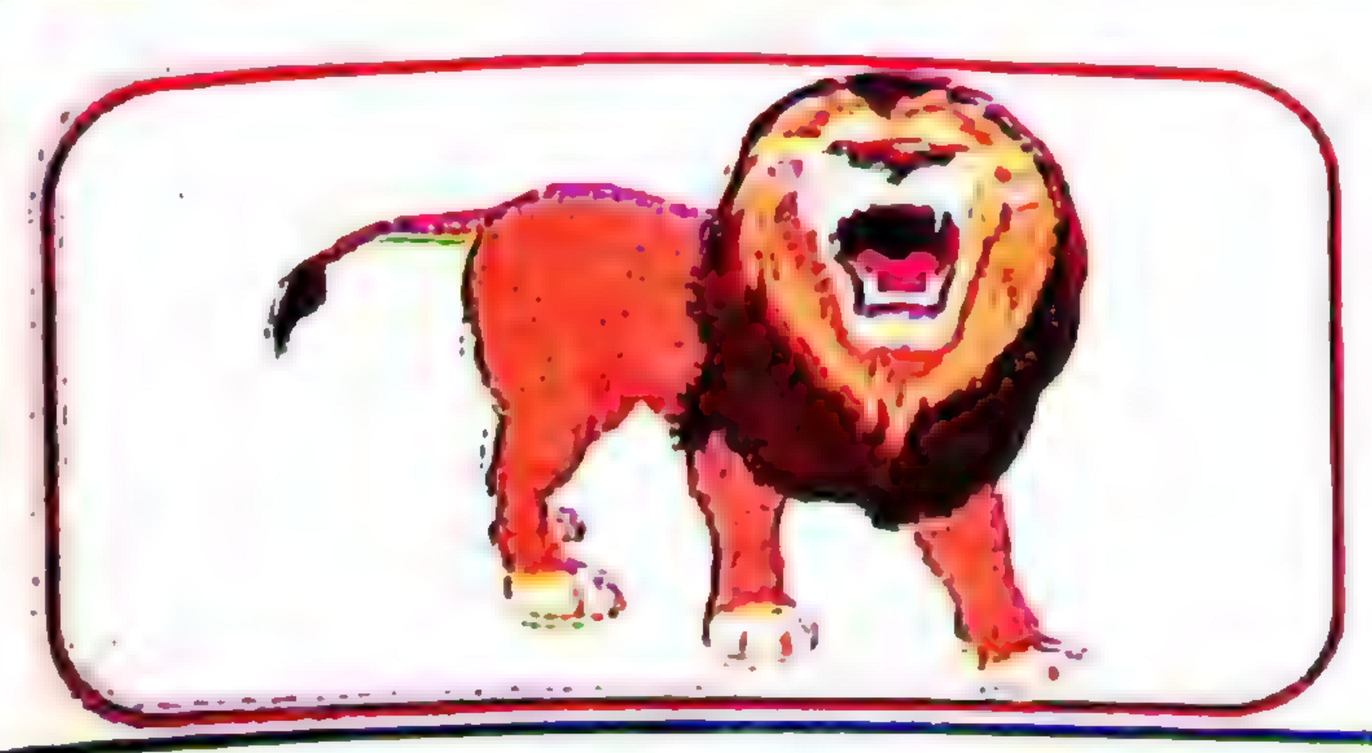
3) What is the problem with irrigation?

....

4) Where do farmers get water from for irrigation?

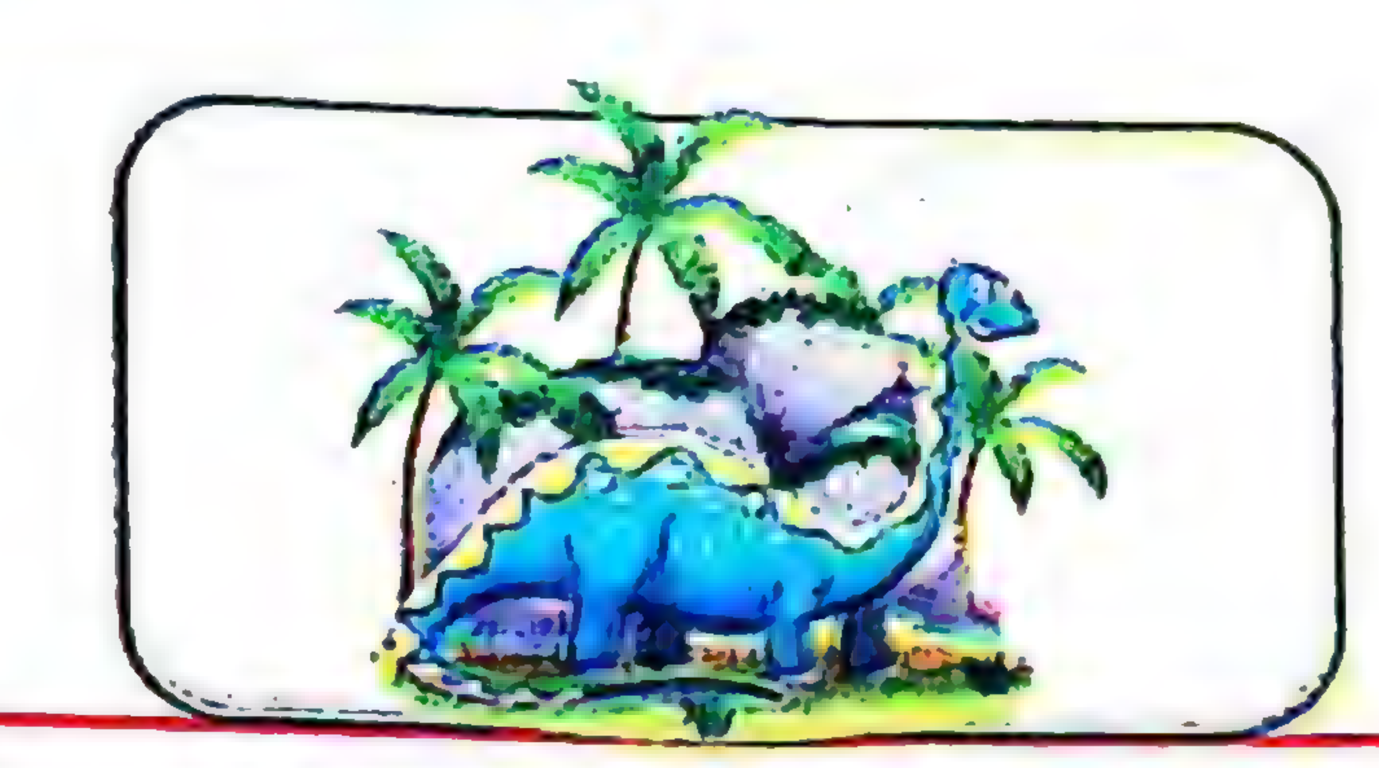
....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



lion - dangerous

....



tree - enormous

....



8 Fill in the spaces with:

dangerous - enormous - water - generous

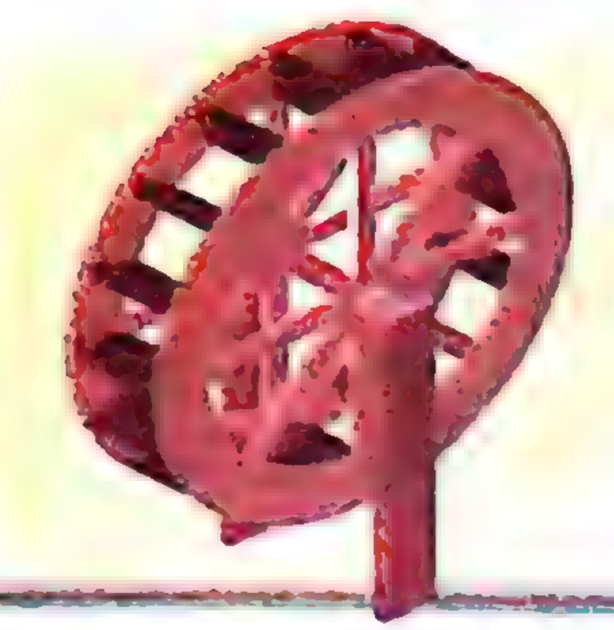
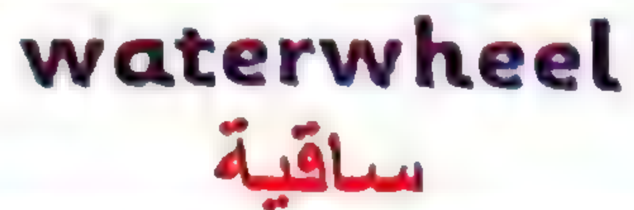
1) My teacher is very ....
2) Plants need sunlight, food and ....
3) The lion is very ....
4) The famous statue is ....



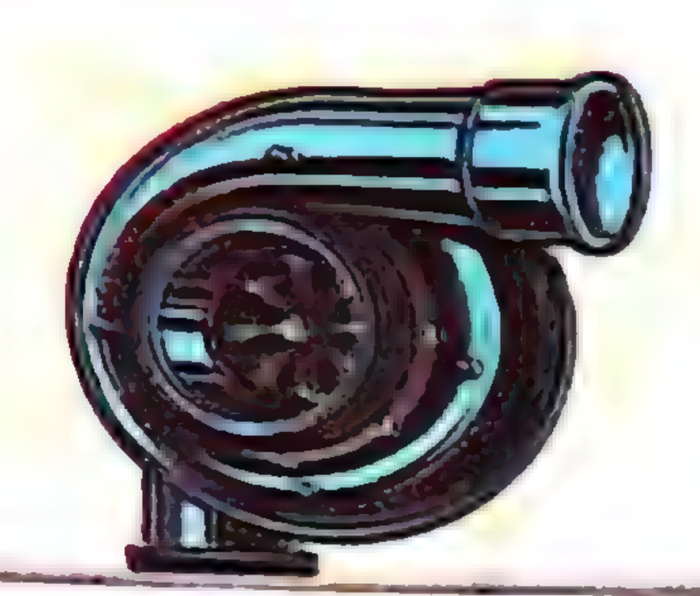
AL-BAHER

Unit (6)

Part (4) P. (82 - 83)

waterwheel
ساقية



turbine
محرك / التوربين



High Dam
السد العالى



oasis
واحة



aqueduct
قناة مائية



shadoof
شادوف



desalination
تحلية المياه المالحة



lake
بحيرة

Definitions:

Word	Definition	
desalination	taking salt out of seawater	تحلية المياه
aqueduct	It carries water long distances.	قناة مائية
waterwheel	a wheel that uses running water to create energy	ساقية
dam	a lake created by stopping water in a river	سد
turbine	It turns around like a wheel.	محرك
shadoof	It is used with a bucket that goes into a well and brings up water.	شادوف

Vocabulary:

The River Nile	نهر النيل	electricity	كهرباء	oxen	ثيران
running water	الماء الجارى	machine	آلة / ماكينة	tower	بُرج
hydroelectric power	الطاقة الكهرومانية	seawater	ماء البحر	Cairo	القاهرة
ancient Greece	اليونان القديمة	ancient temple	معبد قديم	gravity	جاذبية
ancient Rome	روما القديمة	expensive	غالى الثمن	citadel	القلعة
water engineering	هندسة الرئ	high X low	عالٍ X منخفض	money	مال / نقود

Phrases & Prepositions:

What is a flood?

help with	يساعد فى	go round	يدور حول
for a long time	لوقت طويل	because of	بسبب
take water from	يأخذ الماء من	control the water	يتحكم فى الماء
on top of	على قمة (أعلى)	provide with	يمد / يُزوِّد بـ
bring up water	يحضر لأعلى	get fresh water	يحصل على الماء العذب

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
provide	يمد / يُزوِّد	provided	provided
develop	ينمى / يطور	developed	developed
create	يبتكر	created	created
start	يبدأ	started	started

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
bring	يُحضر	brought	brought
cost	يُكلف	cost	cost

Water Engineering

In the past



a waterwheel

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

Today



High Dam

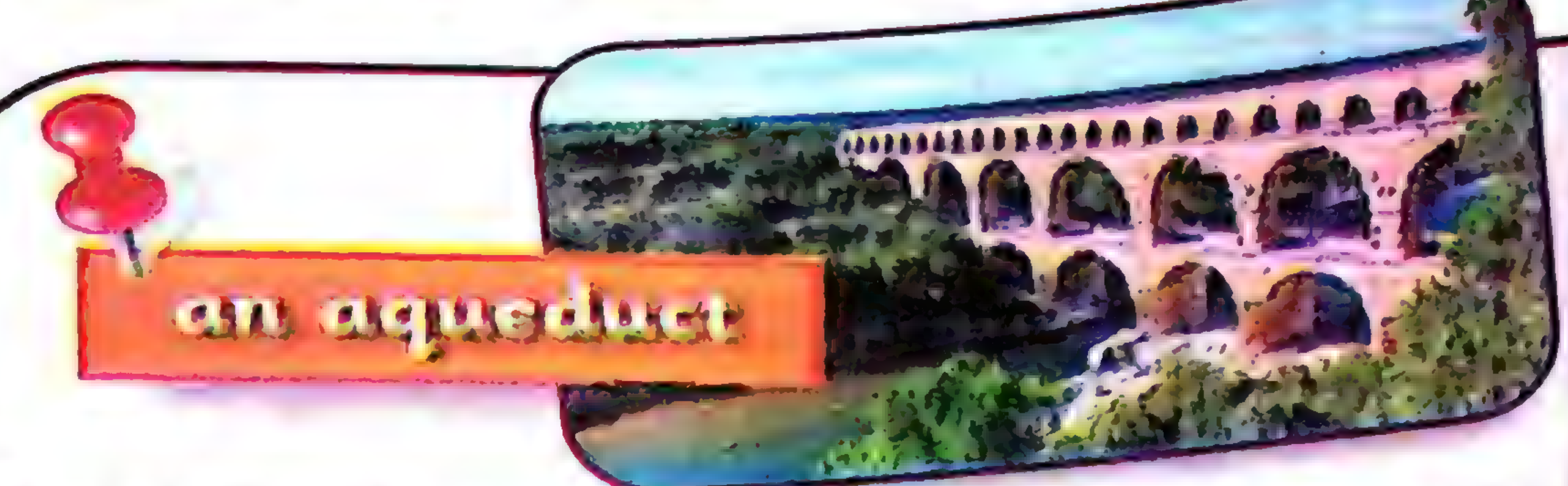
ancient temples of Abu Simbel

The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. This helps to provide Egypt with enough water. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does. When people built the dam, they had to move the ancient monuments at Abu Simbel to higher ground!

Unit (6)

In the past

Today



People built aqueducts in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities the aqueduct of Cairo took water from the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo. The water ran from a well into a canal on top of a wall. Later, people built a tall tower with a well inside it. Water could move up inside the tower with six waterwheels. They used oxen to make the wheels go round. When water got to the top of the tower, it could go down the aqueduct to the citadel because of gravity.
People built aqueducts in ancient Greece and ancient Rome as well. They could move water from high up in the mountains, to cities where people needed it.



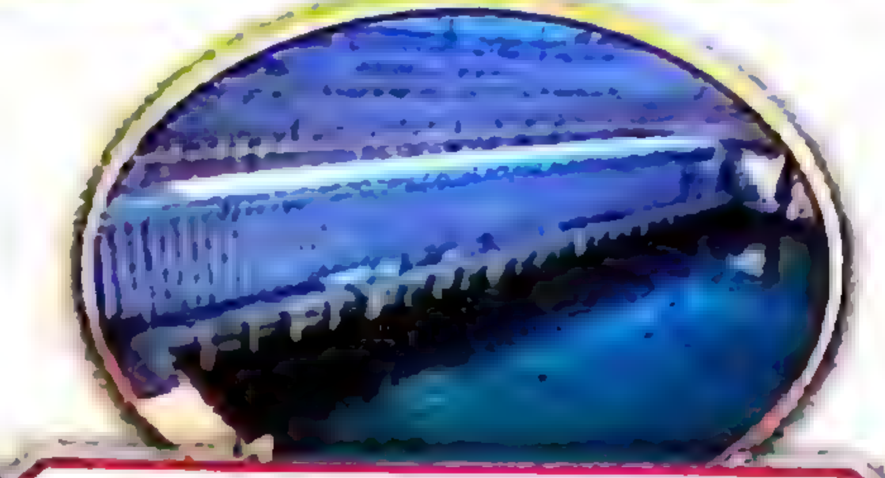
Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which don't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



a wate_whe_l



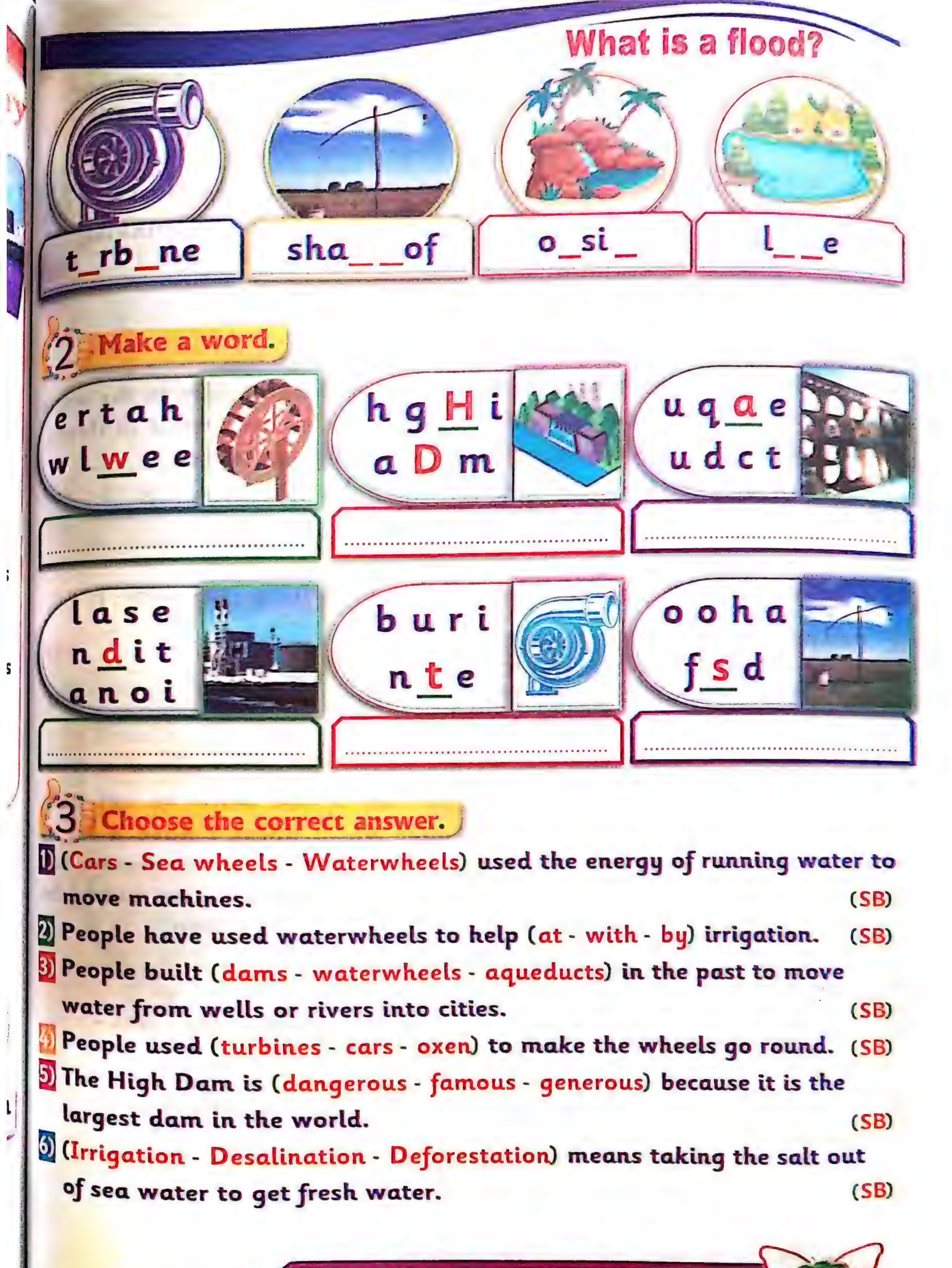
the Hi_h D_m



aqu_ _uct



de_alin_tion



What is a flood?

t_rb_ne — sha_ _of — o_si_ — l_ _e

2 Make a word.

e r t a h w l w e e ....

h g H i a D m ....

u q a e u d c t ....

l a s e n d i t a n o i ....

b u r i n t e ....

o o h a f s d ....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) (Cars - Sea wheels - Waterwheels) used the energy of running water to move machines. (SB)

2) People have used waterwheels to help (at - with - by) irrigation. (SB)

3) People built (dams - waterwheels - aqueducts) in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities. (SB)

4) People used (turbines - cars - oxen) to make the wheels go round. (SB)

5) The High Dam is (dangerous - famous - generous) because it is the largest dam in the world. (SB)

6) (Irrigation - Desalination - Deforestation) means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. (SB)

7) Engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and (take - cost - play) less money. (SB)

8) Waterwheels can help with (evaporation - irrigation - condensation).

9) The Aswan (Waterwheel - Dam - Aqueduct) created Lake Nasser. (SB)

10) Waterwheels have been used to help with irrigation and drinking water (by - at - for) a long time. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) A bucket goes into a well
2) People used aqueducts to
3) The High Dam is famous, because
4) Fayoum has more than

a) 200 waterwheels.
b) it is the largest dam in the world
c) move water from wells or rivers.
d) and brings up water.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) High Dam - water - The - moving - make - electricity - to - uses - . (SB)

....

2) Aswan - is - the - Why - famous - Dam - ? (SB)

....

3) can - help - Waterwheels - irrigation - with - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 82)

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which doesn't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Engineers are developing new technologies that use (more - less - a lot of) energy.

....

2) People will get more fresh water from (pollution - desalination - station).

....

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does "Desalination" mean?

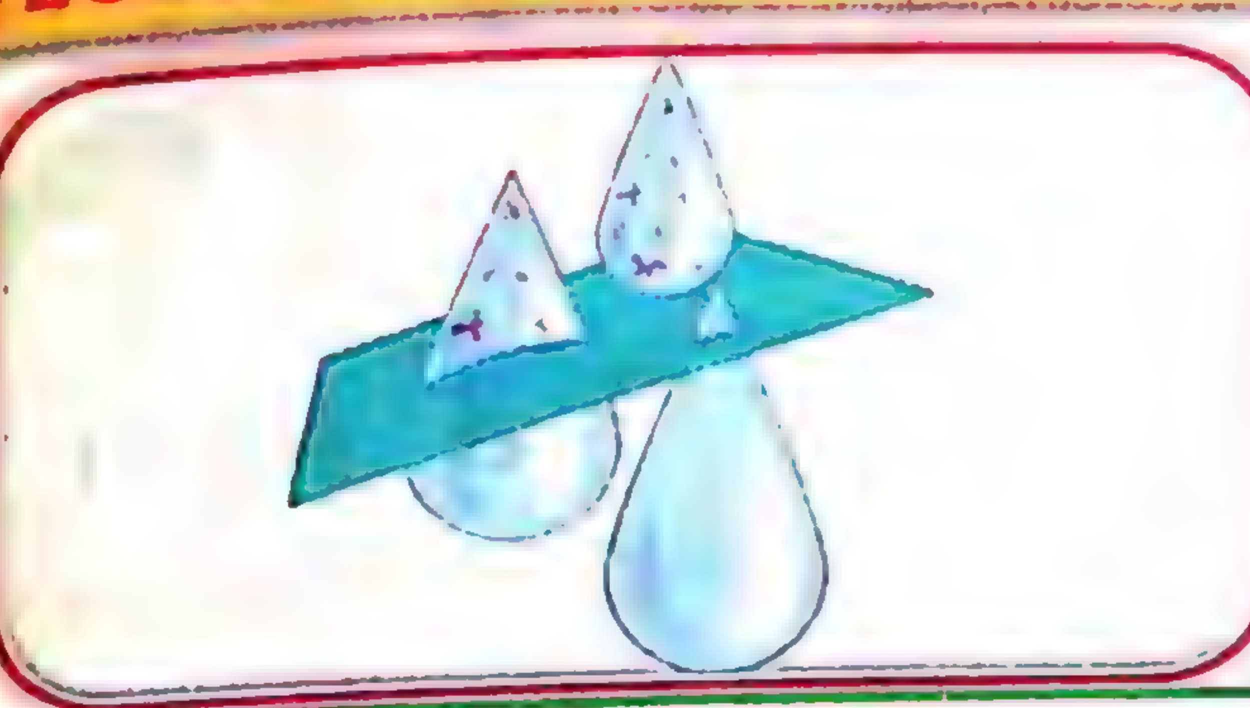
....

4) Does desalination use a lot of energy or little energy?

....



7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



desalination - salt

....



Dam / famous

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

bucket - costs - Waterwheels - aqueducts

1) .... can help with irrigation.
2) Desalination .... less money.
3) A .... goes into a well and brings up water.
4) An .... moves water from wells or rivers into cities.

9 Copy the following sentence.

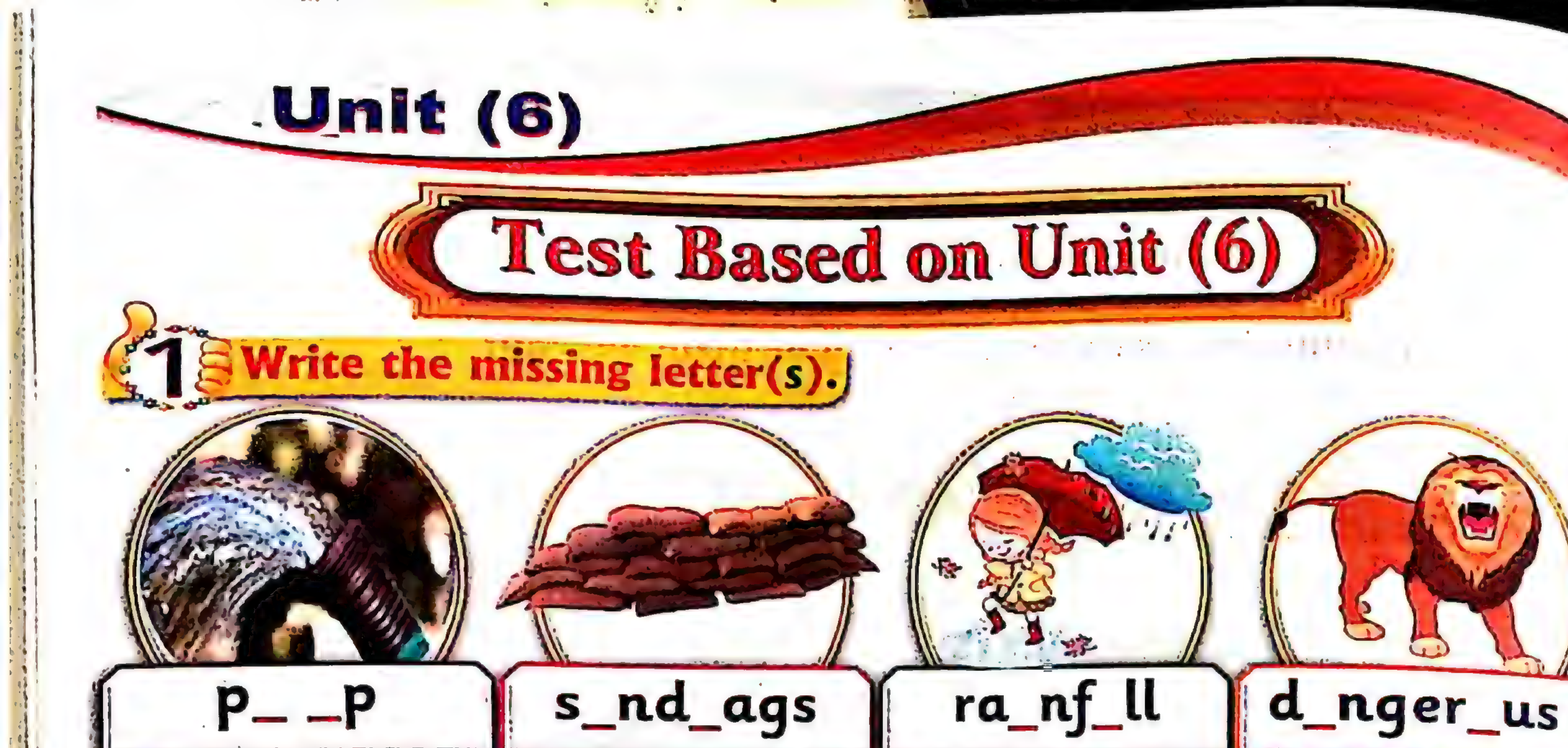
The High Dam is the largest dam in the world.

....

....

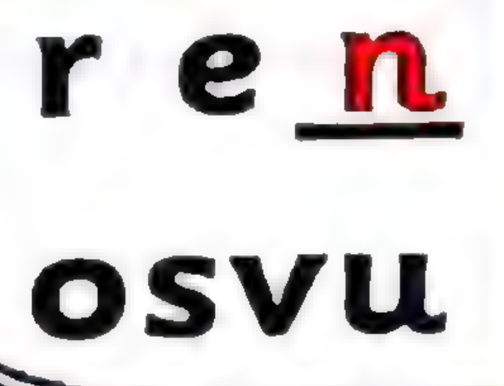
Test Based on Unit (6)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



p_ _p | s_nd_ags | ra_nf_ll | d_nger_us

2 Make a word.


r e n
osvu



....

r t e a w
e e w h l



....

a n c
a l



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
2) To (collapse - predict - protect) is to fall down. (SB)
3) To (warn - install - minimize) is to put something in. (SB)
4) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples in the box. (SB)
5) There are too (much - many - enough) rulers. (SB)

4 Read and match.

1) A dam stops	a) to carry away something with water.
2) Sandbags are used	b) water in a river.
3) Meteorologists are people	c) to keep water out of buildings.
4) To wash away is	d) who study the weather.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

Test

5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Fayoum has more than (2500 - 20 - 200) waterwheels.

2) People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking (milk - water - coffee).

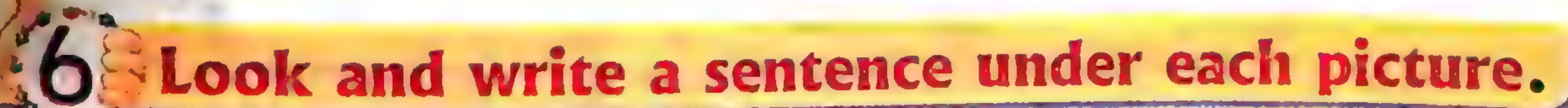
B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where is the oldest picture of waterwheel from?

....

4) Why did waterwheels use the energy of running water?

....



6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



friend / polite

....

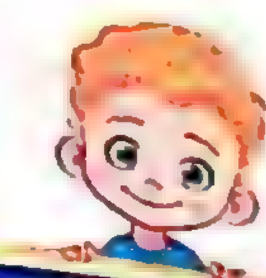


he / cooperative

....



7 Copy the following sentence.



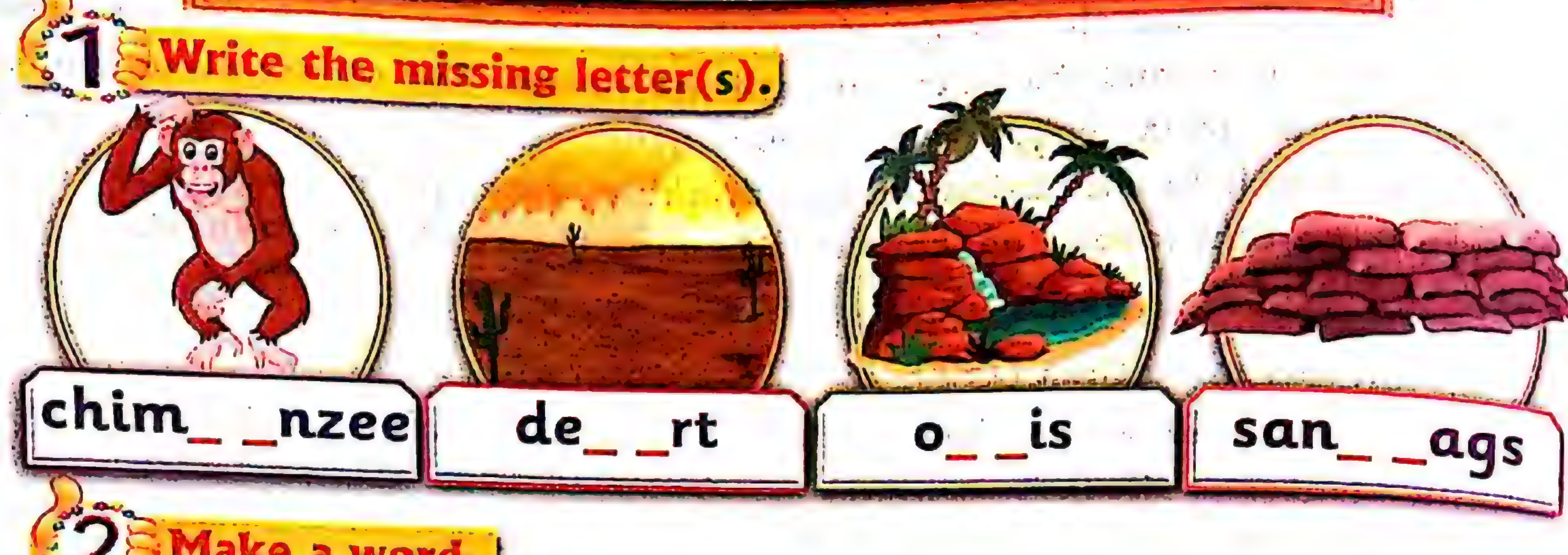


The High Dam is famous.

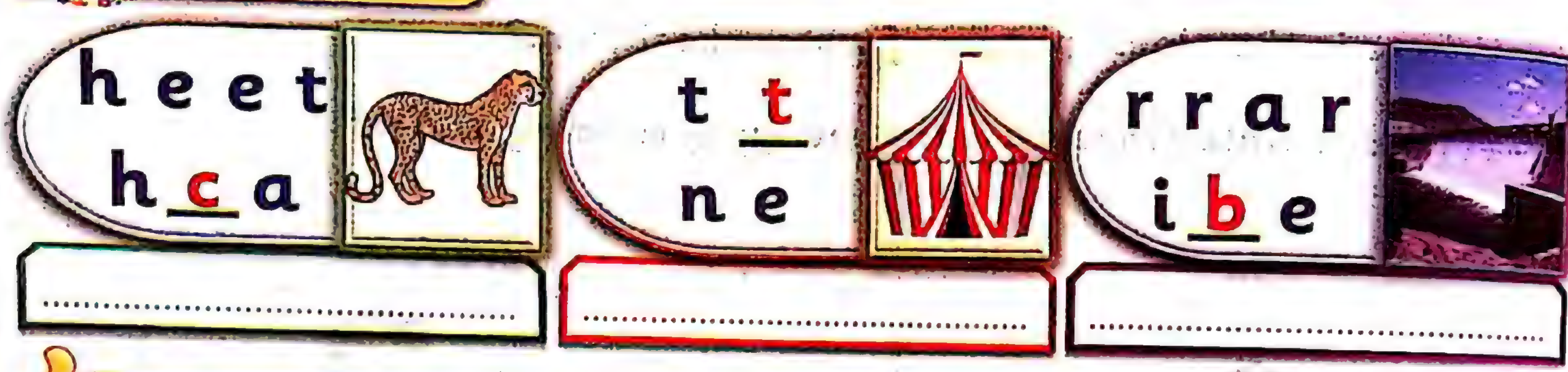
....

Test Review based on Units (4,5,6)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



2 Make a word.



3 Choose the correct answer.

1) We can make baskets from the leaves of (palm - tamarisk - acacia) trees.
2) The (wetland - equator - polar zone) is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth. (SB)
3) I have (visit - visited - visits) the pyramids. (SB)
4) There aren't (much - too much - enough) apples. (SB)

4 Read and match.

1) I loved seeing
2) Can I camp
3) He has
4) Protect

a) is to keep something safe.
b) climbed a mountain.
c) chimpanzees.
d) in wetland?

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage, then answer the questions.

My aunt is very generous. I love her so much. She helps me with my homework. She always gives me enormous presents. She gave me a tent and an acacia tree. I like the acacia tree so much. I visit my aunt every week. We are very happy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) My aunt gave me a tent and a/an (palm - acacia - tamarisk) tree.

2) My aunt is very (famous - generous - dangerous).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does your aunt give you?

....

4) What do you like so much?

....



6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



climb - tree

....

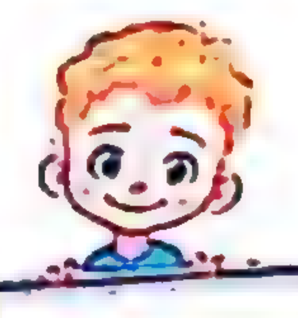


love - chimpanzees

....



7 Copy the following sentence.





Let's look on the wildlife park.

....

....

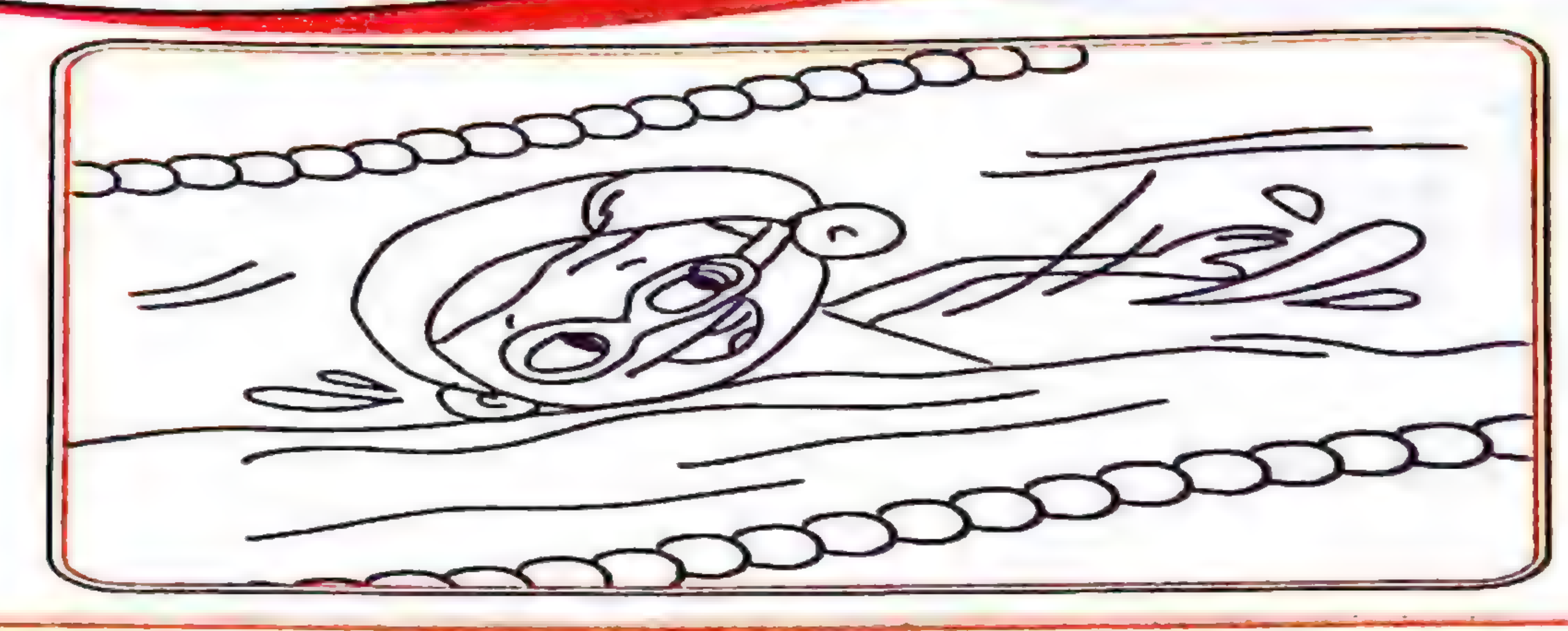
CONNECT READING ADVENTURES

Fares and the Fish




Fares and the Fish
The Characters
Mom
Fares
Dad
Dalia
Wael
Adam
Part (1) (P. 92 - 95)
Vocabulary:
live
يعيش
swimming
السباحة
pool
حمام سباحة
close to
قريب من
skateboard
لوح تزلج
bike
دراجة
garage
الجراج
helmet
خوذة
park
حديقة
knee pads
واقى ركبة
183
Al-Baher / Connect Plus (3) First Term
Scanned with CamScanner

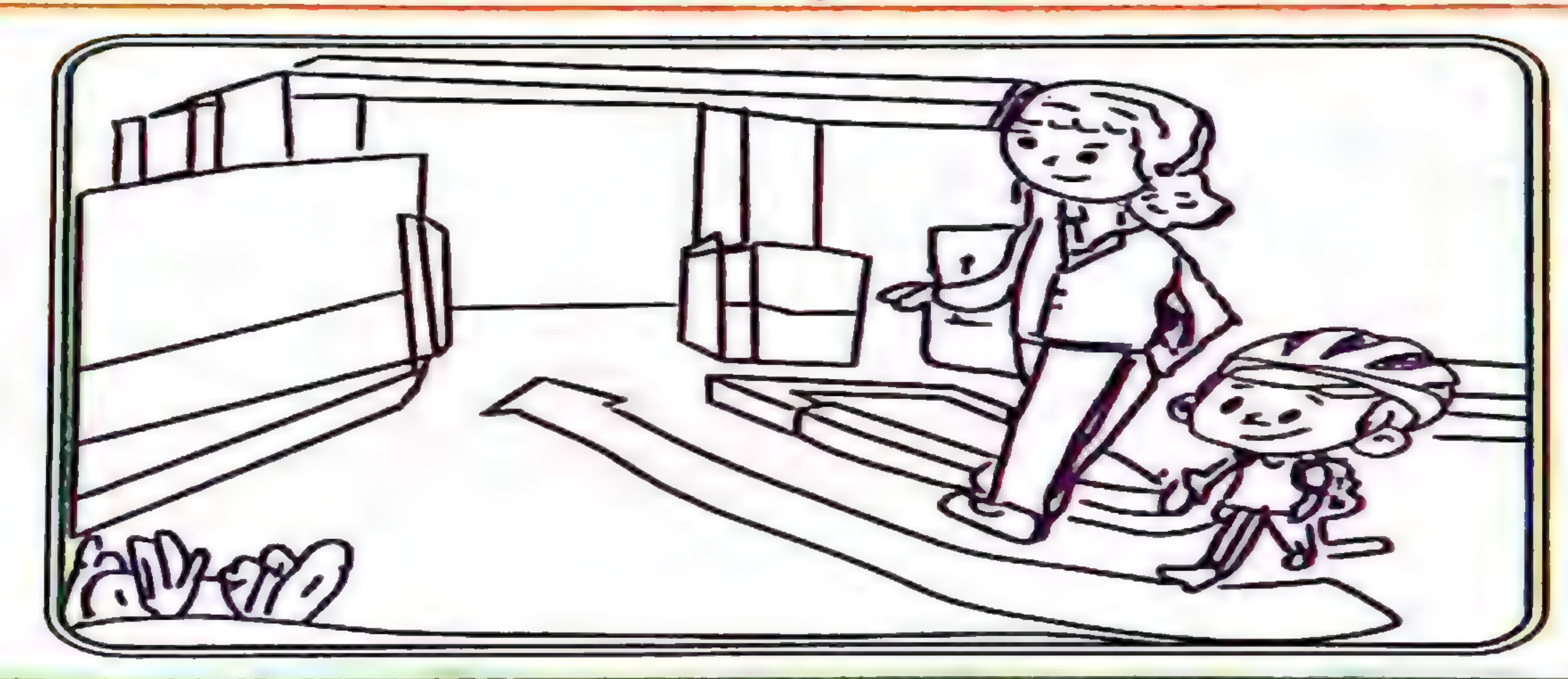
The Story



(P. 92)

Fares lived in Hurghada with his family. He loved swimming. He went swimming every day and trained in the pool for an hour. He wanted to be an athlete and to win lots of competitions.

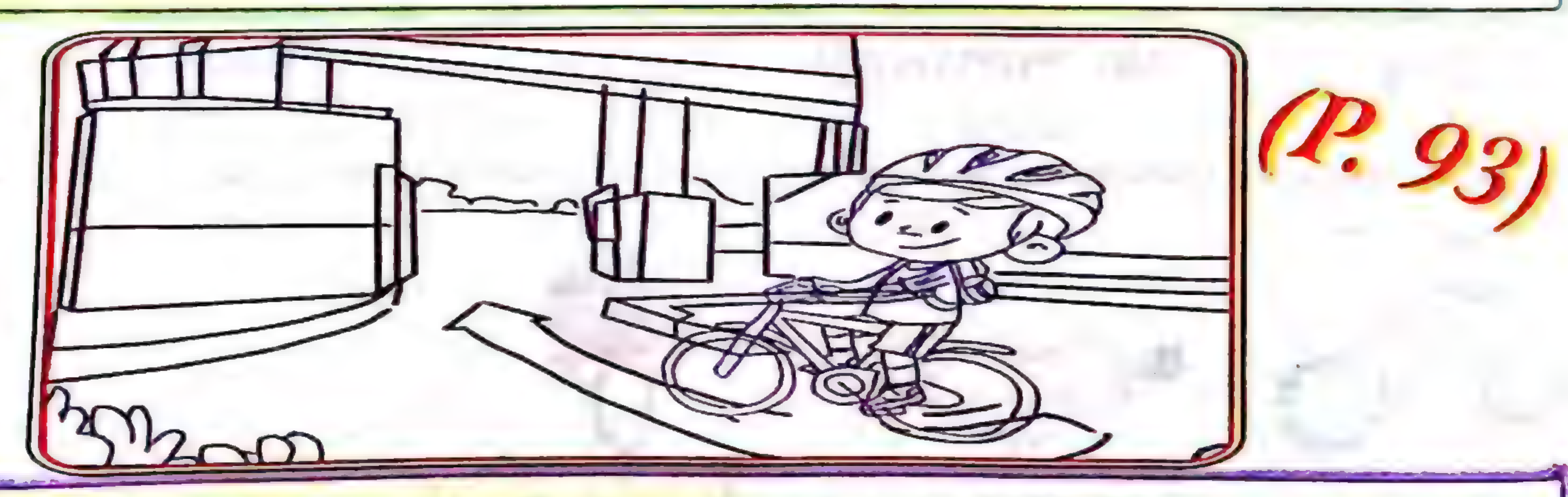
عاش فارس في الغردقة مع أسرته. أحب السباحة وكان يذهب للسباحة كل يوم حيث كان يتدرب فى حمام السباحه لمدة ساعة يوميًا. وقد كان لديه رغبة في أن يكون لاعبًا رياضيًا ليفوز بالكثير من



(P. 93)

Fares and his family lived close to the sports center. Sometimes he walked to the pool with his mom or dad.

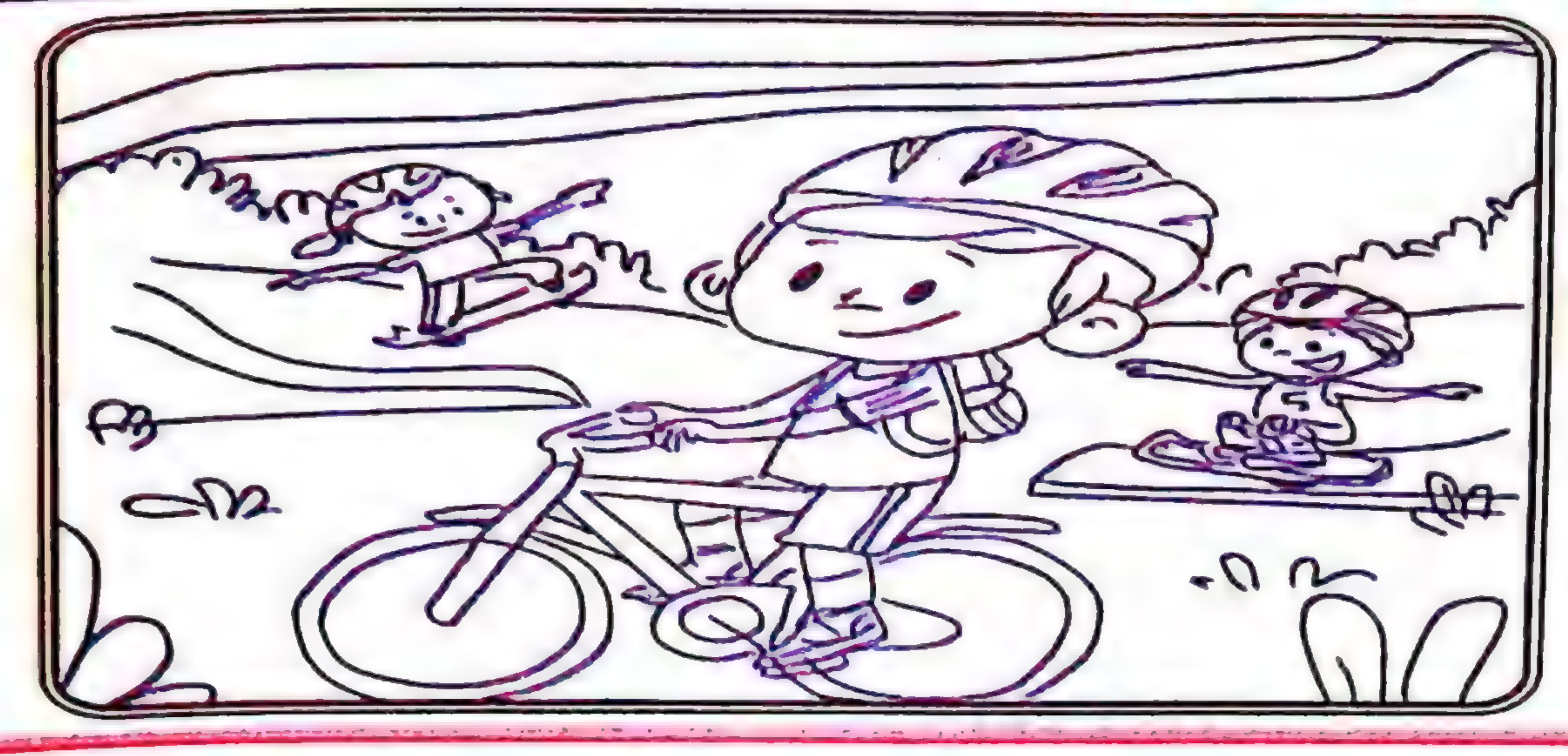
عاش فارس وأسرته بالقرب من المركز الرياضى حيث كان يمشي أحيانًا لحمام السباحة مع والدته أو والده.



(P. 93)

Sometimes he cycled to the pool. كان فارس يركب دراجته أحيانًا إلى حمام السباحة.

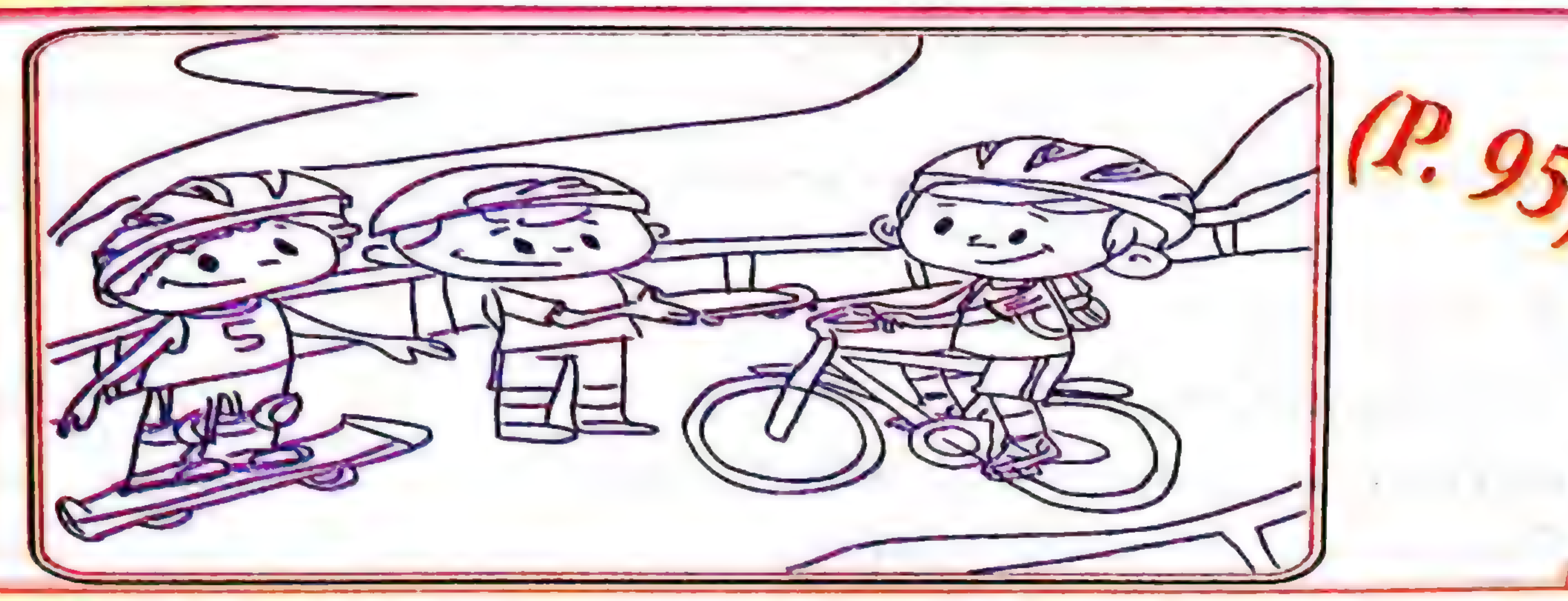




(P. 94)

One day, Fares got his bike out of the garage so he could cycle to the sports center. "Have you got your cycle helmet, Fares?" asked his mom. "Yes Mom, of course," said Fares, putting on his helmet. "See you soon!" Fares cycled through the park. It was a sunny morning and he felt happy.

وفى أحد الأيام أخرج فارس دراجته من الجراج (المرآب) وذهب بها إلى المركز الرياضي وسألته والدته قائلة: "هل لديك خوذة ركوب الدراجات؟"
فقال فارس وهو يرتدي خوذته: "نعم بالطبع يا أمي، وداعًا." ثم ركب فارس دراجته في الحديقة حيث كان صباحًا مشمسًا وقد شعر فارس بالسعادة.



(P. 95)

In the park, Fares saw his friends. They were on their skateboards. "Be careful, Adam," said Fares. "Why aren't you wearing a helmet or knee pads?" "I don't need to," said Adam. "I'm really good at skateboarding." I haven't tried skateboarding before," said Fares. "It looks fun!" "Do you want to try?" asked Adam. "Yes please!" said Fares.

رأى فارس أصدقاءه فى الحديقة وهم يركبون ألواح التزلج الخاصة بهم، فقال فارس: "كن حريصًا يا آدم، لِمَ لا ترتدي الخوذة وواقي الركبتين؟" فقال آدم "أنا لا أحتاج إليهم، فأنا جيدٌ في التزلج" فقال فارس"أنا لم أجرب التزلج من قبل، ولكنه يبدو ممتعًا" فسأله آدم: "هل تريد أن تجرب؟" فقال فارس "نعم، من فضلك."

Activities

1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where did Fares live?
....

2) How did Fares go to the pool?
....

3) Why did Fares get his bike out of the garage?
....

4) What was Fares friends doing in the park?
....

2 Read and tick (✓) or (×).

1) Fares trained in the pool for an hour. [ ]

2) Fares went to the pool with his friends. [ ]

3) Fares walked through the park. [ ]

4) Adam was wearing a helmet and a knee pad. [ ]

3 Complete the following sentences.

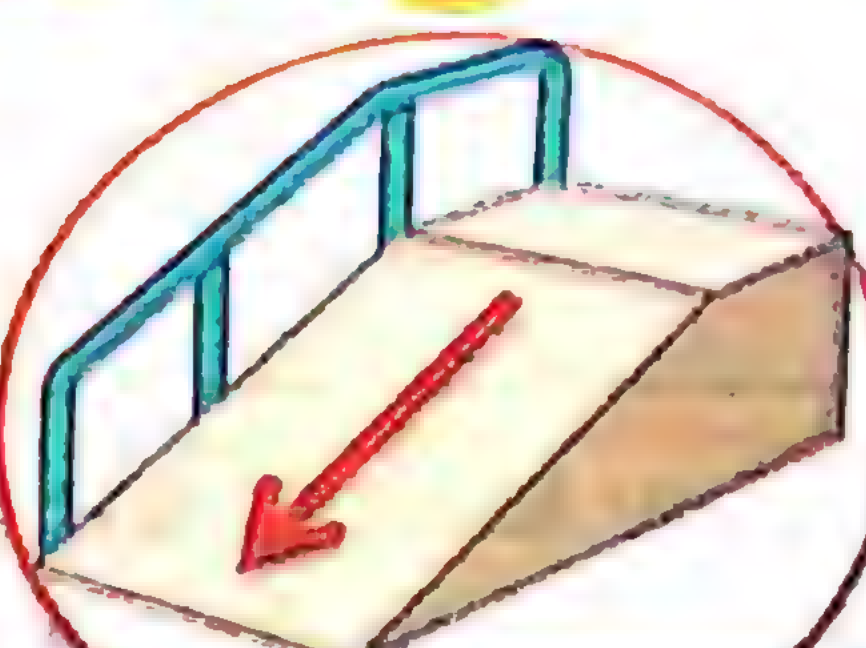
1) Fares wanted to be an ....
2) Fares and his family lived close to the ....
3) Fares wanted to win a lot of ....
4) Sometimes Fares .... to the pool.
5) It was a .... day and Fares was happy.
6) In the park, Fares saw his ....



Vocabulary:




top
قمة



ramp
منحدر



push
يدفع



slip
ينزلق



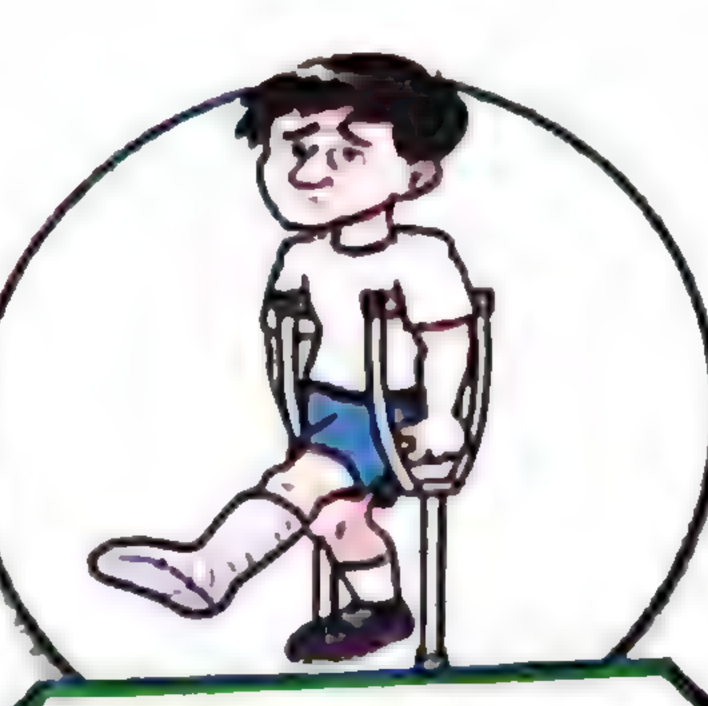
fall
يقع



hurt
يؤلم



move
يتحرك



broken
مكسور



ambulance
سيارة إسعاف



hospital
مستشفى

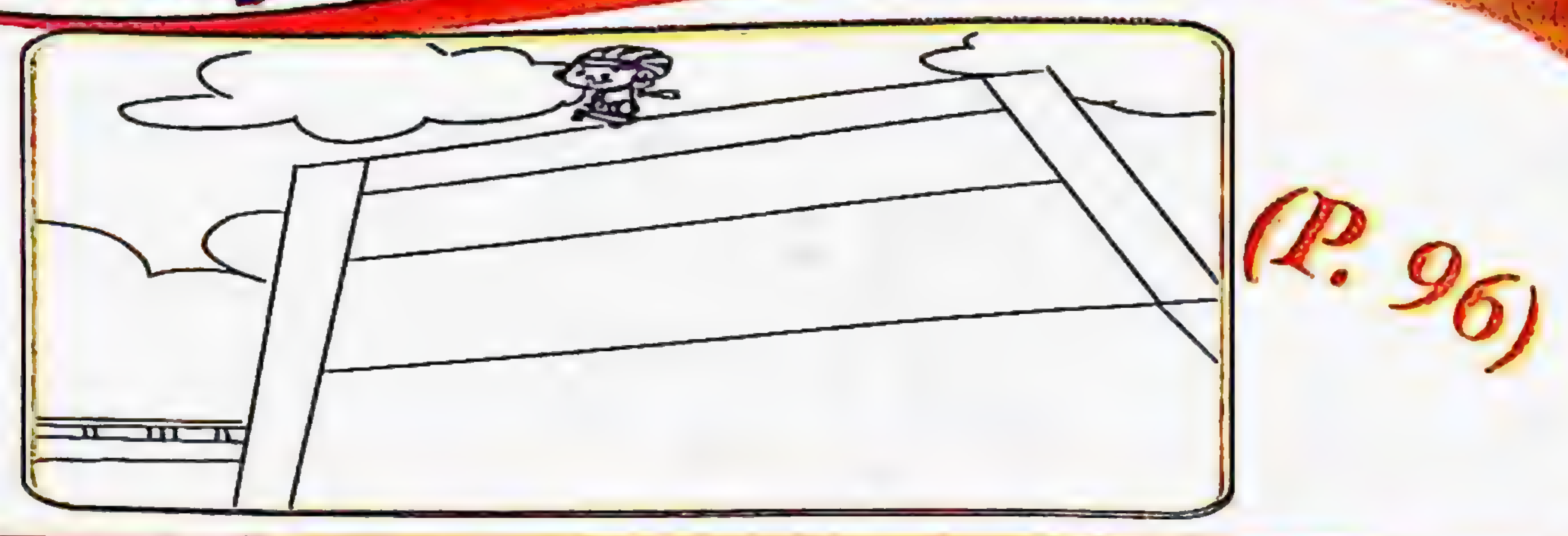


x-ray
أشعة إكس



cast
جبيرة

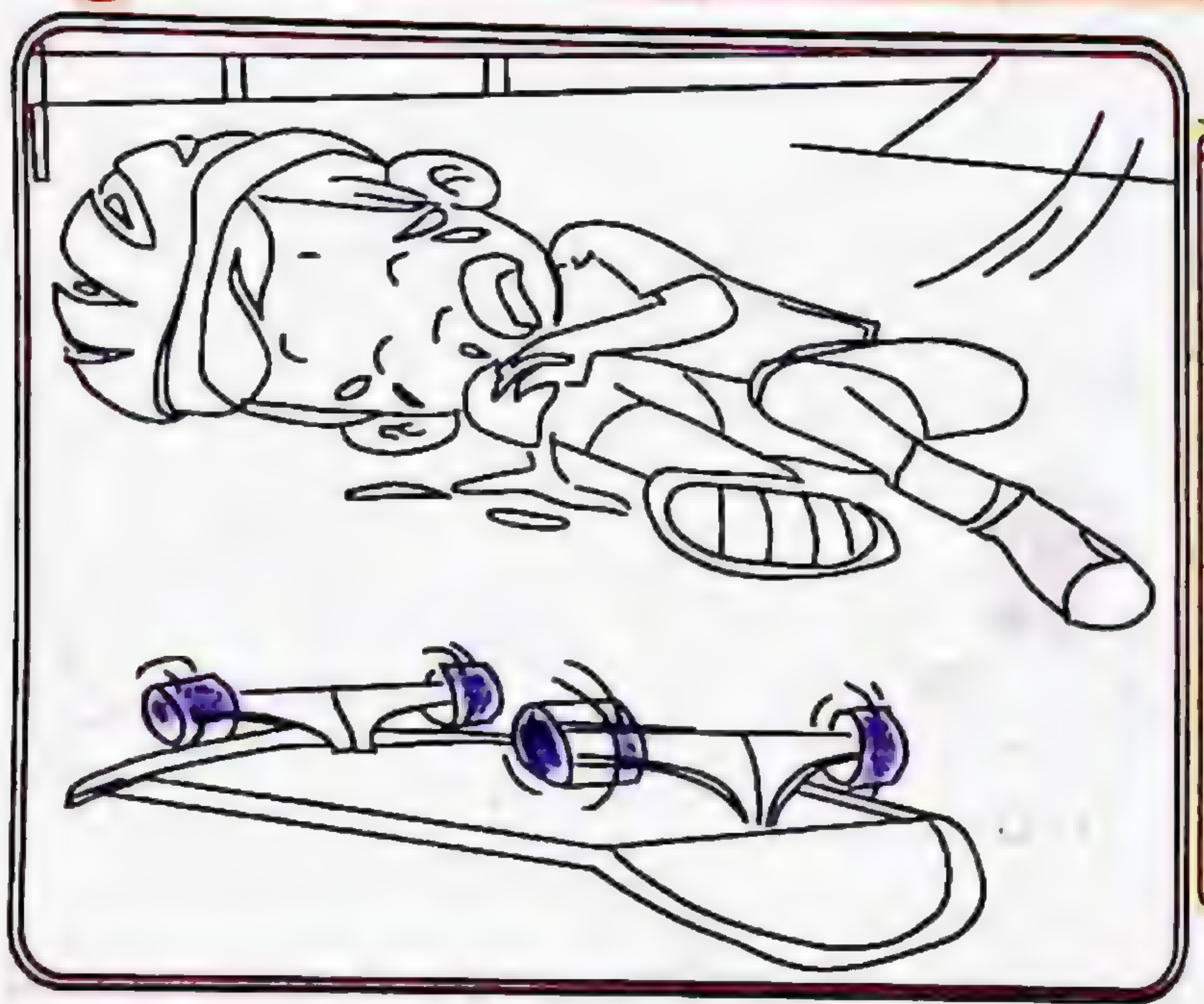




(P. 96)

Fares stood at the top of the ramp. "How high is it?" he asked Adam. "I don't know," said Adam. "It isn't very high. It's easy!"

وقف فارس على حافة المنحدر وسأل آدم قائلاً "كم ارتفاع هذا المنحدر؟" فقال آدم "لا أعرف، ولكنه ليس مرتفعًا جدًا. بل إنه سهل."



(P. 97)

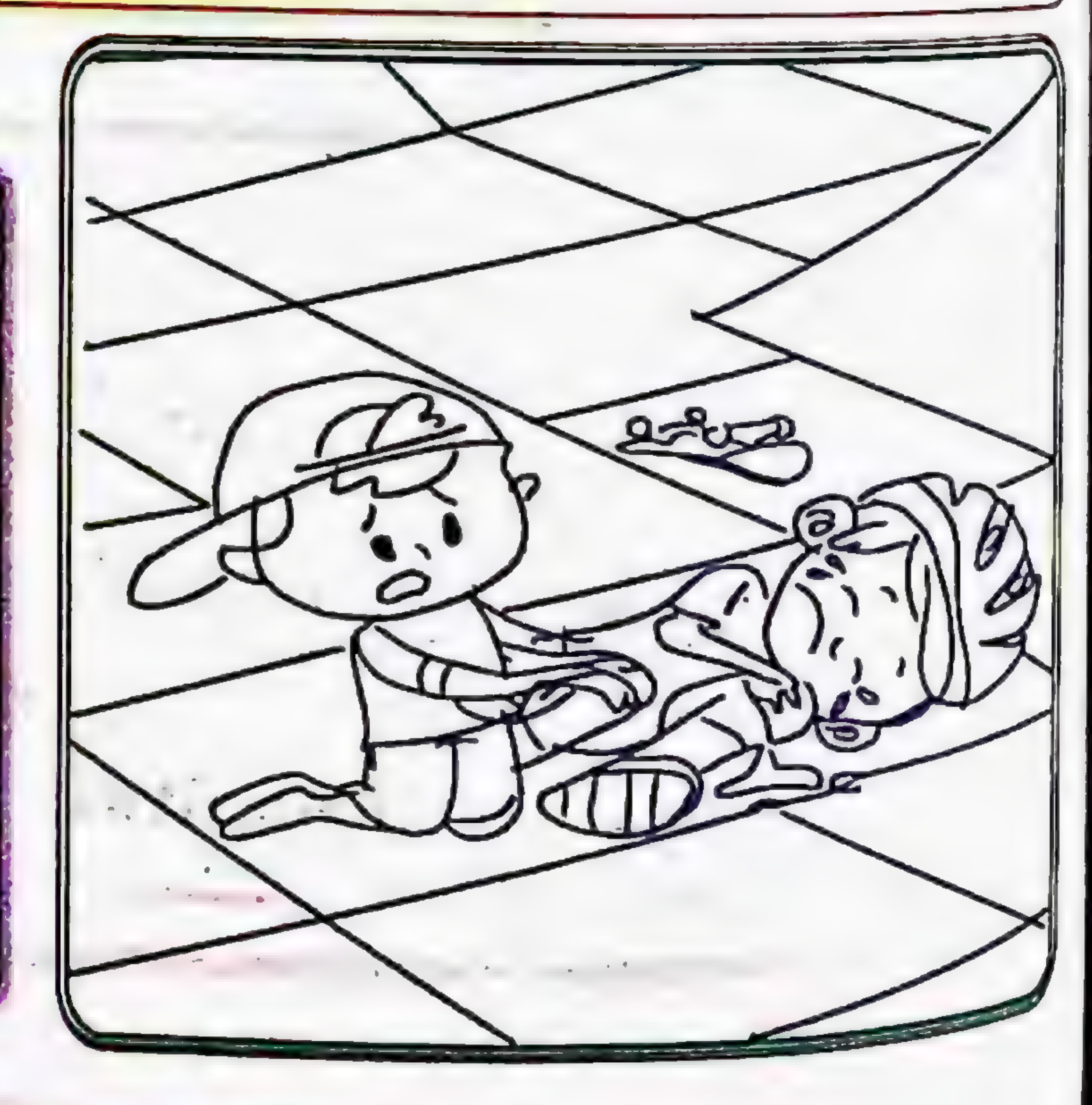
Fares stood on the skateboard and rushed with his feet. He went quickly down the ramp - but he was too fast! Fares slipped and fell.

وقف فارس على لوح التزلج واندفع بقدميه. واتجه لأسفل المنحدر بسرعة، لكنه كان مسرعًا جدًا جدًا، فانزلق فارس وسقط.

(P. 98)

"Are you Ok?" asked Adam. He was worried. "No," said Fares. "My leg hurts." "Can you move it?" asked Adam. "No, I can't" said Fares.

سأله آدم قائلًا: "هل أنت بخير؟" كان آدم قلقًا، فرد عليه فارس: "لا، فساقي تؤلمني" سأله آدم: " هل يمكنك أن تحركها؟" قال فارس "لا أستطيع."







(P. 99)

"It might be broken," said Adam. "I'm going to call your mom, and then I'm going to call an ambulance." "Oh no; said Fares. "I won't be able to swim!"

قال آدم: "ربما تكون قد كُسرت، سأتصل بوالدتك ثم أتصل بالإسعاف. فرد فارس قائلًا: "أوه، لا. لن أكون قادرًا على السباحة!"



(P. 100)

At the hospital, Fares had an x-ray. "I'm sorry," said the doctor. "Your leg is broken. Look at this." Fares saw his bone on the photo. "You will have to wear a cast for about six weeks," said the doctor. Fares was very sad.

تم إجراء أشعة إكس على ساق فارس فى المستشفى. وقال الطبيب: "آسف، فساقك قد كُسرت. انظر إلى هذه." نظر فارس إلى عظمته فى صورة الأشعة. وقال له الطبيب: "يجب أن تضع جبيرة لمدة ستة أسابيع،" كان فارس حزينًا جدًا.

Activities

1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where did Fares stand?

....

2) What happened to Fares after he slipped and fell?

....

3) What did Adam call?

....

4) What will Fares have to wear?

....

2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) Fares stood at the top of the ramp. ☐

2) Fares' hand hurts. ☐

3) Fares can move. ☐

4) Fares' leg is broken. ☐

3 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares stood at the top of the ....

2) Fares went .... down the ramp.

3) Fares slipped and ....

4) Fares can't ....

5) Adam called an ....

6) At the hospital, Fares had an ....

7) Fares saw his .... on the photo.

8) Fares would have to wear a .... for about six weeks.

Part (3) (P. 101 - 105)

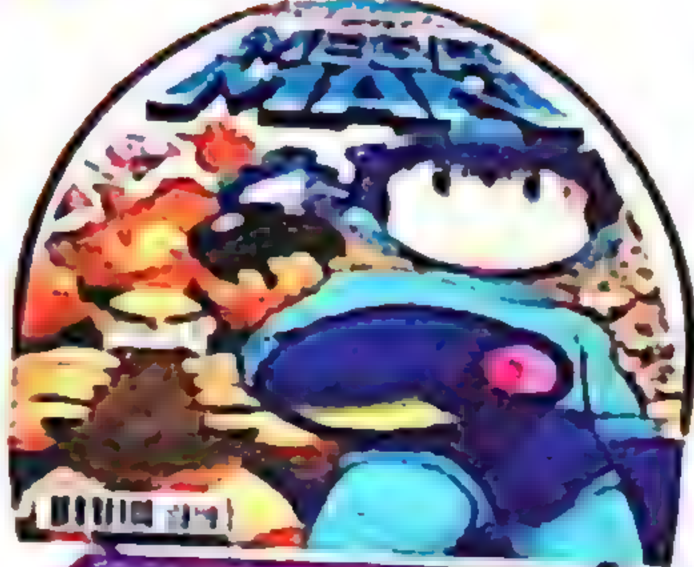
Vocabulary:



lay down
رقد



borrow
يستعير



comic
مجلة مصورة



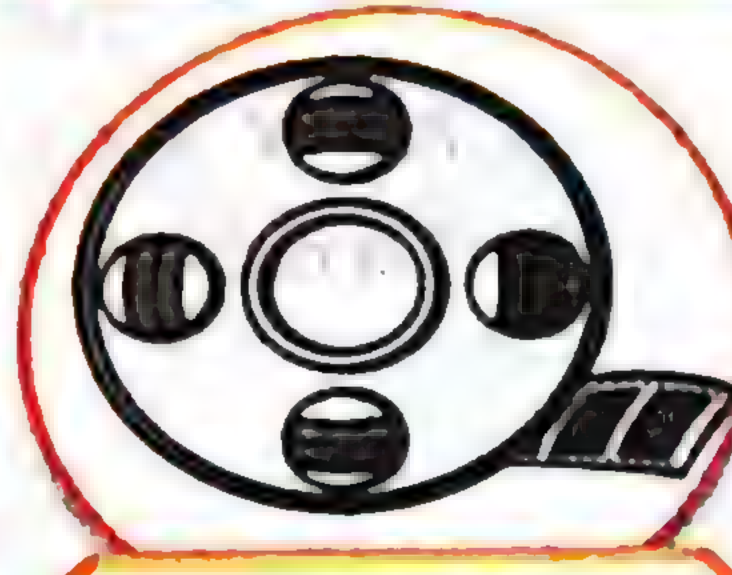
rude
وقح



carry
يحمل



accident
حادثة



movie
فيلم



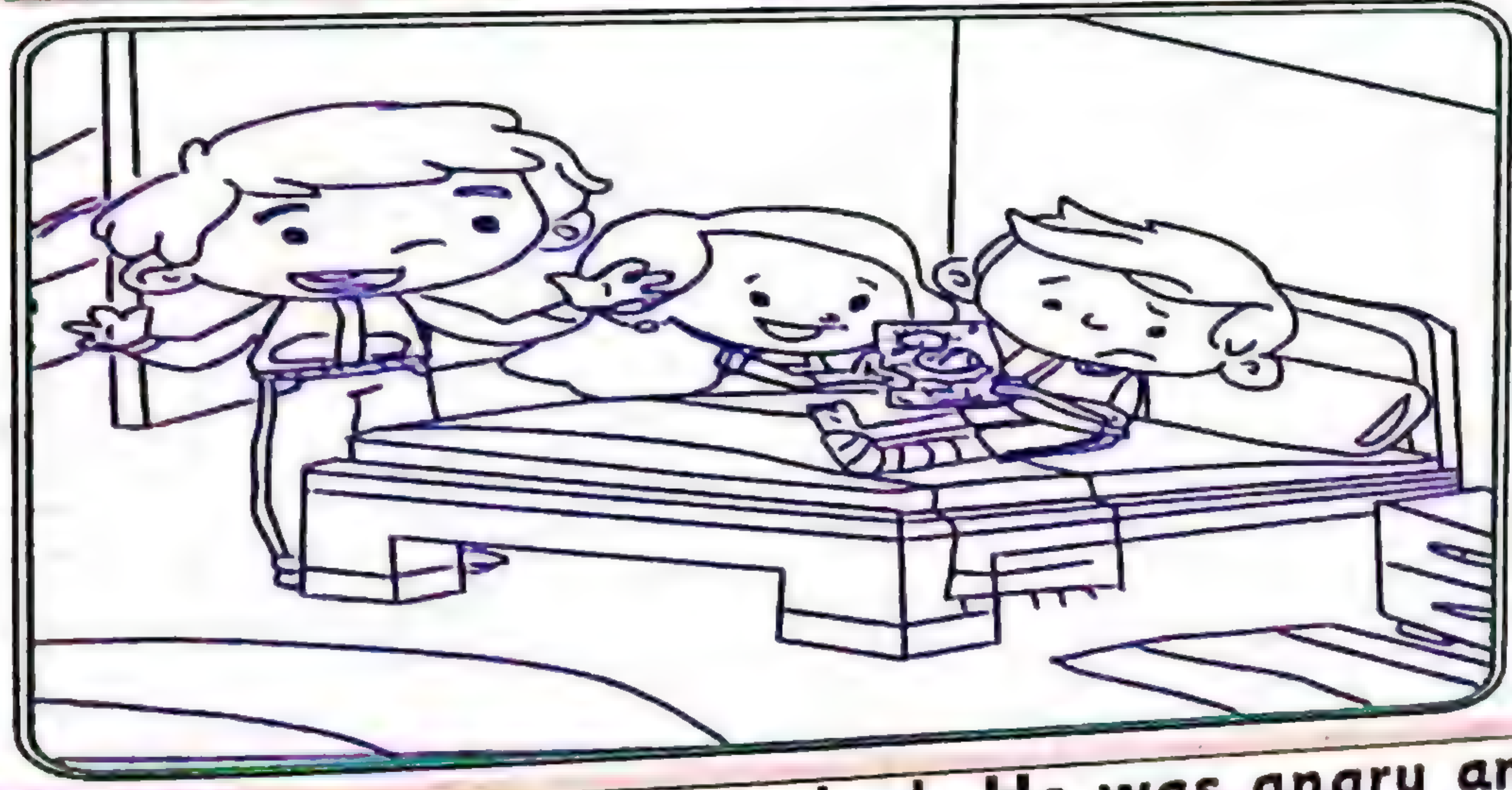
kind
عطوف



surprise
مفاجأة



fish tank
حوض سمك

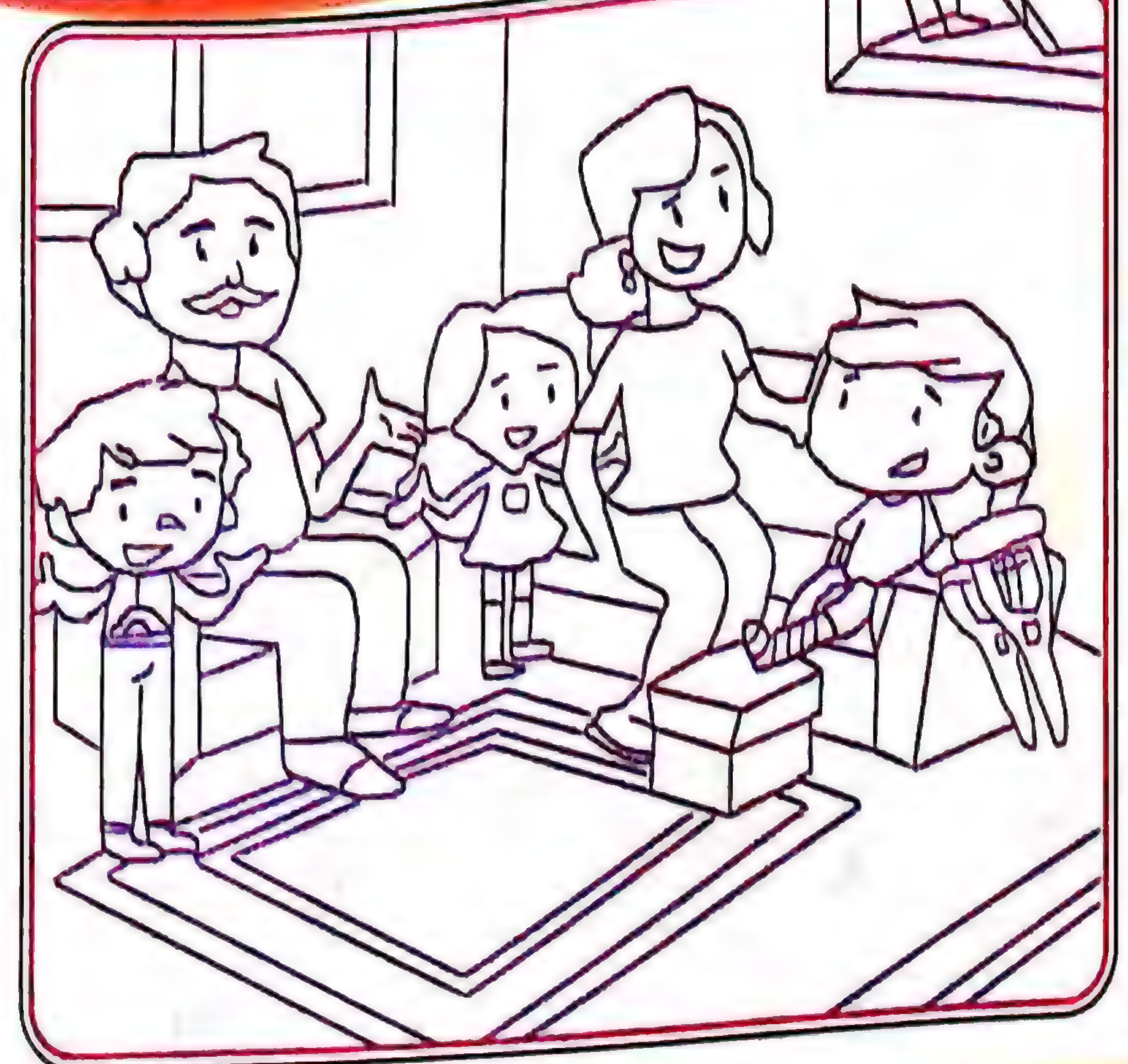


(P. 101)

At home, Fares lay down on his bed. He was angry and sad, and his leg hurt. "Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?" asked his sister Dalia. "No," said Fares. "Do you want to borrow my comic, Fares?" asked his little brother Wael. No, said Fares. "Go away."

وفي البيت رقد فارس في فراشه وقد كان غاضبًا وحزينًا، وكانت ساقه تؤلمه، وسألته أخته داليا قائلة: "هل تريد أن تأتي لتشاهد التلفاز يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا" وسأله أخوه الصغير وائل قائلًا: "هل تريد أن تستعير مجلتي المصورة يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا، ابتعدوا عني."

The Story



(P. 102)

Later that evening, Fares apologised to his family. "I'm sorry I was rude," he said. "I know you are trying to help me. I'm angry and sad because I had a stupid accident, and now I can't swim." "Don't worry, Fares," said Mom. "We understand. Let's watch a movie together." "Thank you," said Fares.

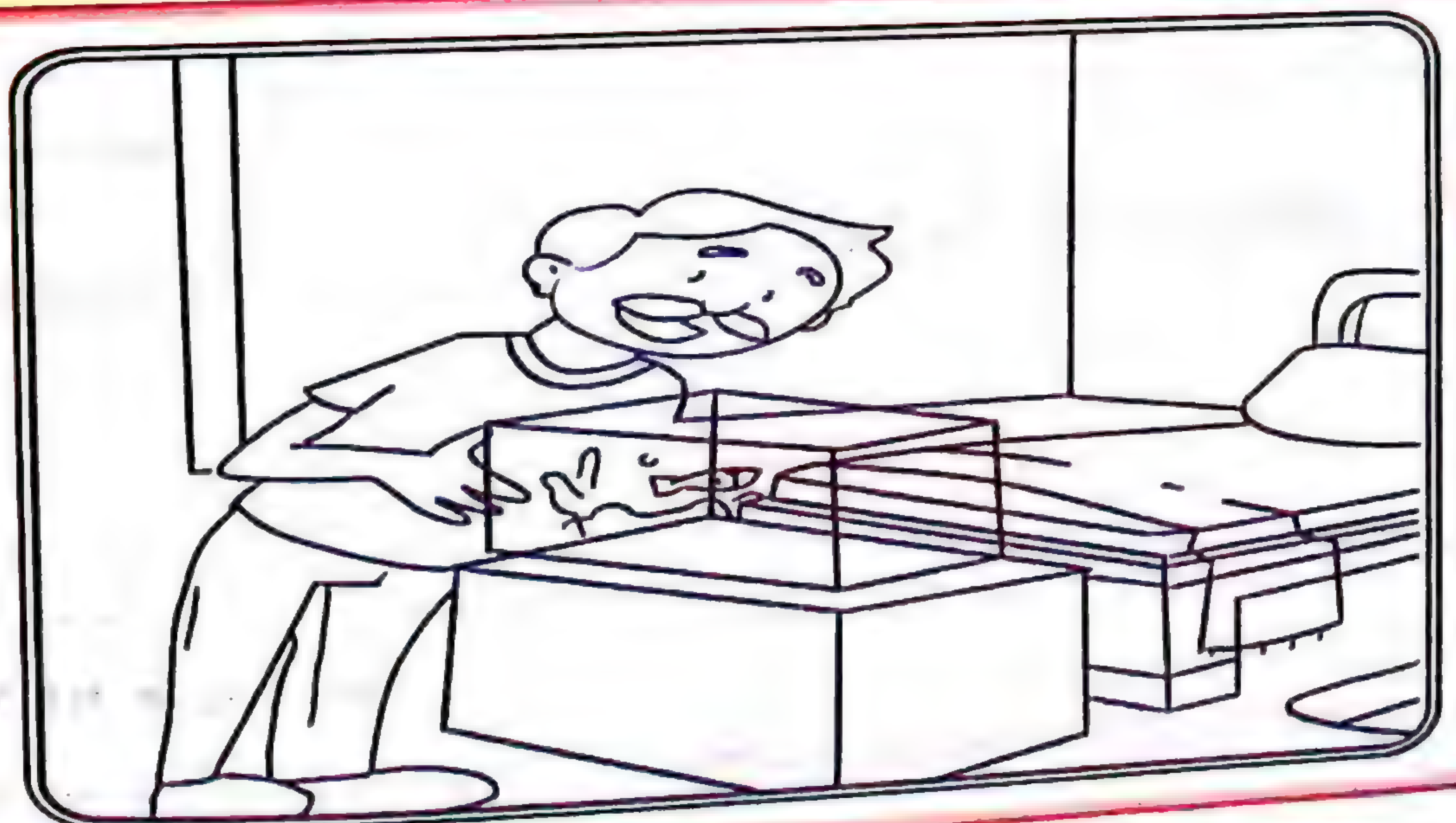
وفى وقت متاخر من المساء، اعتذر فارس لأسرته قائلًا: "أنا آسف، لقد كنت وقحًا. اعرف أنكم تحاولون مساعدتي، ولكني غاضب وحزين، فقد وقع لي حادث ساذج والآن لا يمكنني السباحة" فقالت والدته " لا تقلق يا فارس، فنحن نتفهم ذلك. هيا نشاهد فيلمًا سويًا." قال فارس "أشكرك يا أمى."



(P. 104)

The next day, Dad and Dalia **went out** early. When they came back, they had lots of boxes. They took the boxes into the **kitchen**. "What are you doing?" asked Mom. "It's a **surprise**," said Dalia.

وفى اليوم التالي خرجت داليا ووالدها فى الصباح الباكر، وعندما عادا كان معهما الكثير من الصناديق. وأخذت داليا الصناديق إلى المطبخ. فسألتها أمها قائلةً: "ماذا تفعلين؟"، فقالت داليا: "إنها مفاجأة."



(P. 105)

Later, Dad went to see Fares. "Fares, look at this." he said. He carried a large **fish tank** into the room and put it on the table at the end of the bed. Fares looked. He could see lots of beautiful fish.

وفى وقت لاحق ذهب الأب لرؤية فارس وقال له "انظر إلى هذا يا فارس." كان الوالد يحمل حوض سمك كبير ودخل به إلى الغرفة ووضعه على المنضدة الموجودة بجانب نهاية السرير. فنظر فارس إلى الحوض ورأى الكثير من الأسماك الجميلة.



Activities

1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where does Fares lie down?

....

2) Why was Fares angry?

....

3) Why were Fares' Mom and Dad worried?

....

4) What did Fares' Dad bring for Fares?

....

2 Read and tick (✓) or (×).

1) Fares was angry and sad because his leg hurt. [ ]

2) Fares borrowed his brother's comic. [ ]

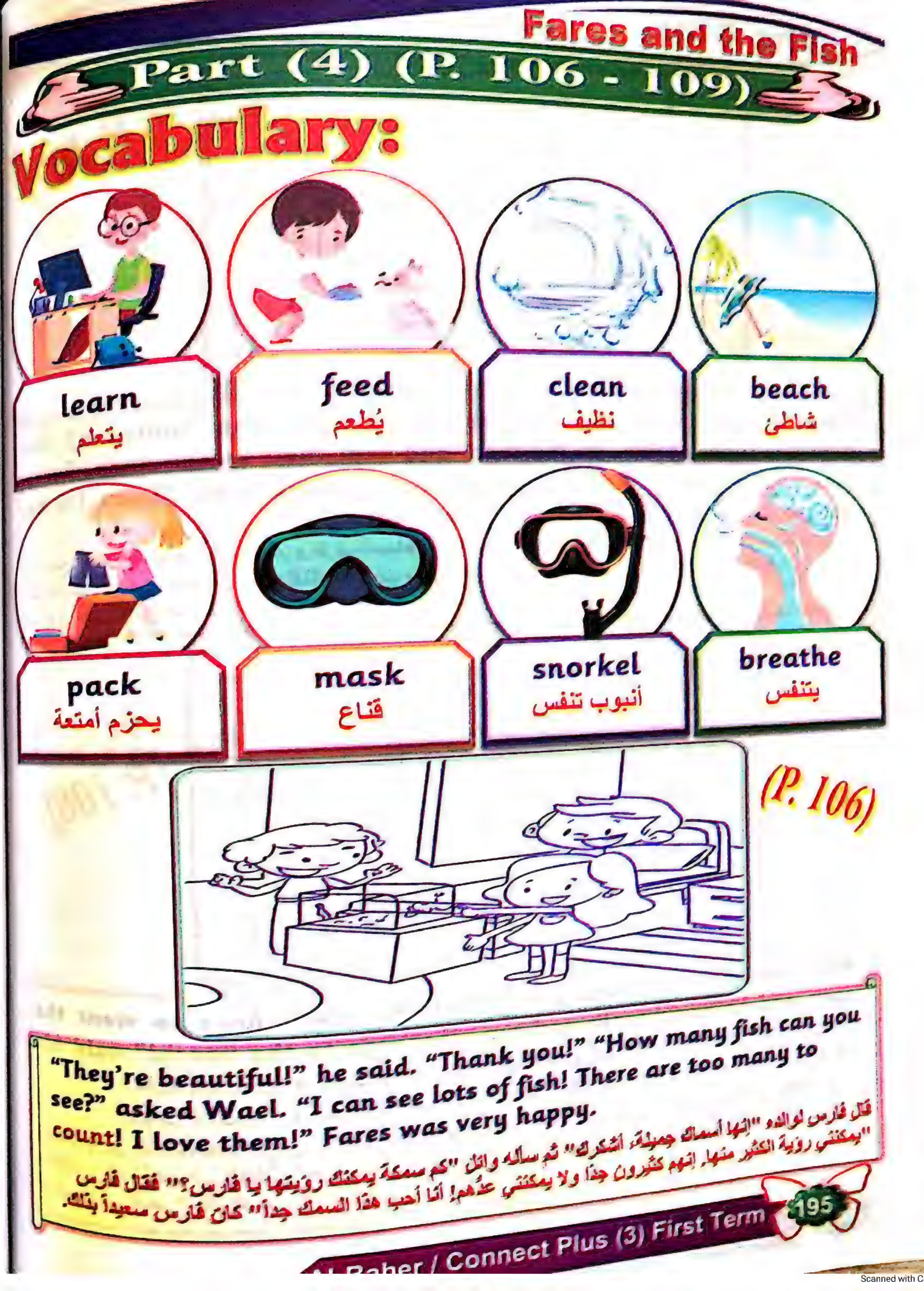
3) Fares can't swim now. [ ]

4) There are beautiful fish in the fish tank. [ ]

3 Complete the following sentences.

1) At home. Fares lay down on his..
2) Fares apologized to his .... because he was rude.
3) Fares is angry because he has a stupid ....
4) Now Fares can't ....
5) Fares' Mom and Dad were .... about Fares.
6) Fares was usually .... and kind.
7) Dad carried a large .... into the room.
8) Fares could see lots of beautiful ....




Fares and the Fish
Part (4) (P. 106 - 109)
Vocabulary:
learn يتعلم
feed يُطعم
clean نظيف
beach شاطئ
pack يحزم أمتعة
mask قناع
snorkel أنبوب تنفس
breathe يتنفس
(P. 106)
"They're beautiful!" he said. "Thank you!" "How many fish can you see?" asked Wael. "I can see lots of fish! There are too many to count! I love them!" Fares was very happy.
قال فارس لوالده "إنها أسماك جميلة، أشكرك" ثم سأله وائل "كم سمكة يمكنك رؤيتها يا فارس؟" فقال فارس "يمكنني رؤية الكثير منها، إنهم كثيرون جداً ولا يمكنني عدهم! أنا أحب هذا السمك جداً" كان فارس سعيداً بذلك.
195
Al-Baher / Connect Plus (3) First Term

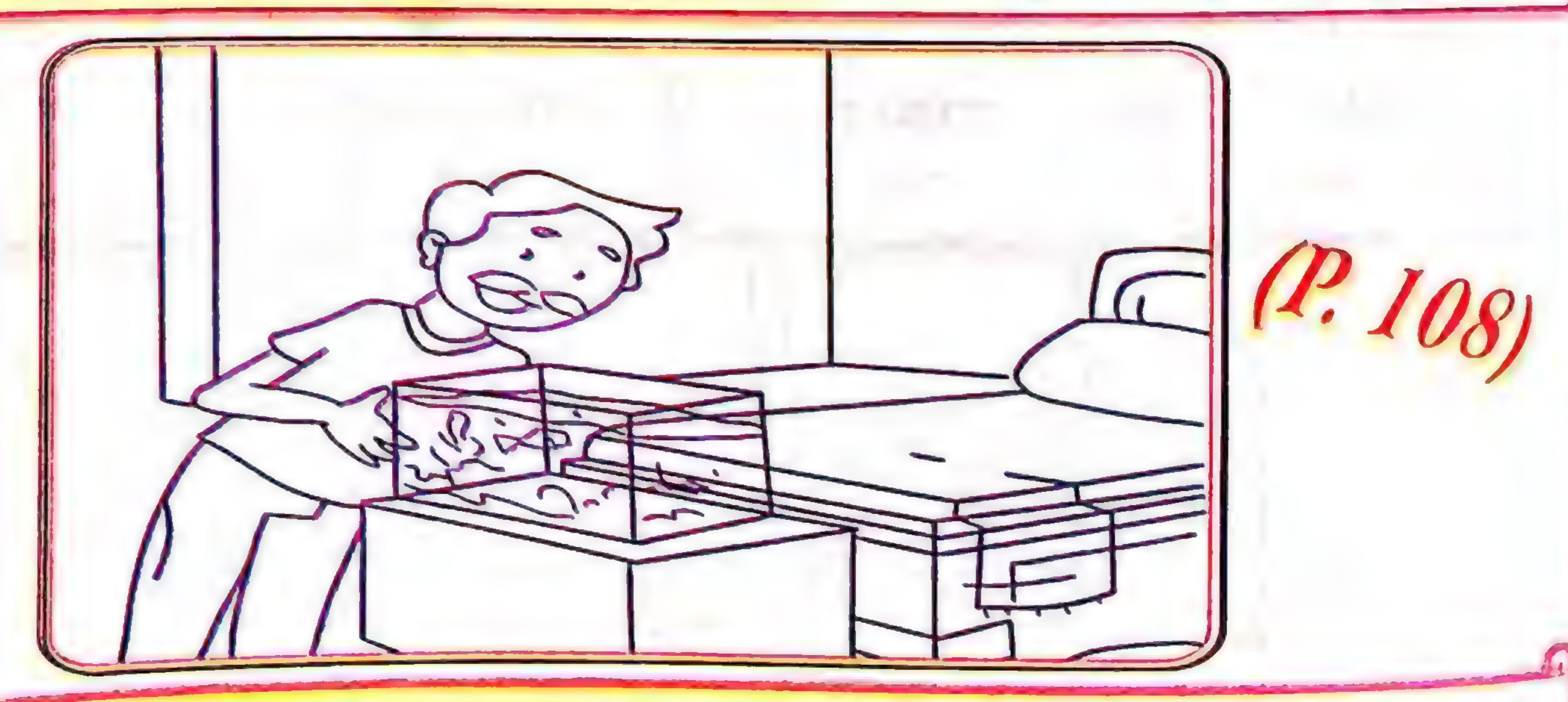
The Story



(P. 107)

Fares enjoyed watching the fish. He learned the names of the different types of fish. He fed them and kept their water clean. Fares was happy and he rested. Slowly, his leg got better. "Soon I'll be able to swim, like you," he said to his fish.

استمتع فارس بمشاهدة الأسماك. وعرف أسماء أنواع مختلفة منها. وكان يطعمها ويحافظ على مياهها نظيفة. كان فارس سعيداً وارتاح لذلك. و بدأت ساقه تتماثل للشفاء ببطء، ونظر إلي الأسماك قائلاً "قريباً، سأكون قادرًا على السباحة مثلكم."



After two months, Fares was better. He didn't have to wear the cast, and he could walk and run. "Let's go to the beach!" said his mom. The family packed their things for a day at the beach. "I want to swim in the sea!" said Wael. "So do I" said Fares.

وبعد شهرين تحسنت حالة فارس، ولم يعد بحاجة إلى وضع الجبيرة واستطاع أن يمشي ويجري. وقالت له والدته: "هيا نذهب إلى الشاطئ" وحزمت الأسرة أشياءها لقضاء يوم على الشاطئ. وقال وائل: "أنا أريد أن أسبح فى البحر" قال فارس: "وأنا أيضًا."



and the Fish

(P. 109)

At the beach, Dad had another surprise. "Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares," he said. You can swim and **breathe** underwater." Fares went into the sea, and he looked under the water. He could see lots of fish! "It's so beautiful. I want to swim like a fish!" he laughed.

وأعدّ الوالد على الشاطئ مفاجأة أخرى، إذ قال لفارس: "ارتدِ هذا القناع وأنبوب التنفس يا فارس، فالآن يمكنك السباحة والتنفس تحت الماء" فنزل فارس البحر ونظر تحت الماء، حيث استطاع رؤيةَ الكثير من الأسماك! وضحك قائلاً: "هذا جميل جداً. أريد أن أسبح كسمكة."

Color



Activities

1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) What are there in the fish tank?
....
2) What did Fares enjoy?
....
3) What did Fares learn?
....
4) What did Fares' father give him at the beach?
....

2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) There are a lot of fish in the tank. ☐
2) Fares didn't enjoy watching the fish. ☐
3) Fares learned the names of different types of fish. ☐
4) Fares' leg didn't get better. ☐
5) Fares could swim and breathe under water with the mask and snorkel. ☐

3 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares loved the ....
2) Fares learned the .... of the different types of fish.
3) Fares' .... got better.
4) Fares will be able to .... like fish.
5) Fares' family packed their things for a day at the ....
6) Fares' dad gave him a .... and snorkel.
7) Fares could .... and breathe under water.
8) Fares wants to swim like a ....



GENERAL ACTIVITIES

1 Read and tick (✓) or (✗). (SB P. 114)

1) Fares went swimming every day. ☐
2) Fares always went to the sports center by car. ☐
3) Fares wanted to try skateboarding. ☐
4) Adam phoned an ambulance. ☐
5) Fares was happy when he had to wear a cast. ☐
6) Dalia and Wael were kind to Fares. ☐
7) Dad and Dalia had a surprise for Fares. ☐
8) Fares counted all the fish. ☐

2 Read and match. (SB P. 114)

1) Fares wanted to be	a) too quickly.
2) Fares always wore	b) a cast on his leg.
3) Fares went down the ramp	c) a cycle helmet when he rode his bike.
4) Fares couldn't	d) an x-ray.
5) The doctor showed Fares	e) move his leg.
6) Fares had to wear	f) an athlete.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( ) 5- ( )

3 Who says it? Read and write Adam, Fares, Dalia or Wael. (SB P. 115)

1) "I'm really good at skateboarding." (..................)
2) "It isn't very high." (..................)
3) "I won't be able to swim!" (..................)
4) "Do you want to come and watch TV?" (..................)

5) "It's a surprise." (..................)

6) "How many fish can you see?" (..................)

4 Read and correct the bold words. Write the correct sentence. (SB P. 116)

1) Fares sometimes **ran to** the pool with his Mom.

....

2) Fares' Mom and Dad were **angry** because Fares was usually happy and kind.

....

3) Dad bought Fares a fish tank because he couldn't **skateboard**.

....

4) Fares thought the fish were **strange**.

....

5) Fares enjoyed **drawing** the fish.

....

5 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 116)

1) Why was Fares angry and sad?

....

2) How did Dalia and Wael try to help Fares?

....

3) Was Fares kind to them?

....

4) What did Fares say to his family later that evening? Why?

....

6 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 117)

1) Where did the family go when Fares was better?

....

2) What did they want to do there?

....

3) What did Fares' Dad give Fares? Why?

....

4) What did Fares see in the water?

....

5) How do you think Fares felt?

....



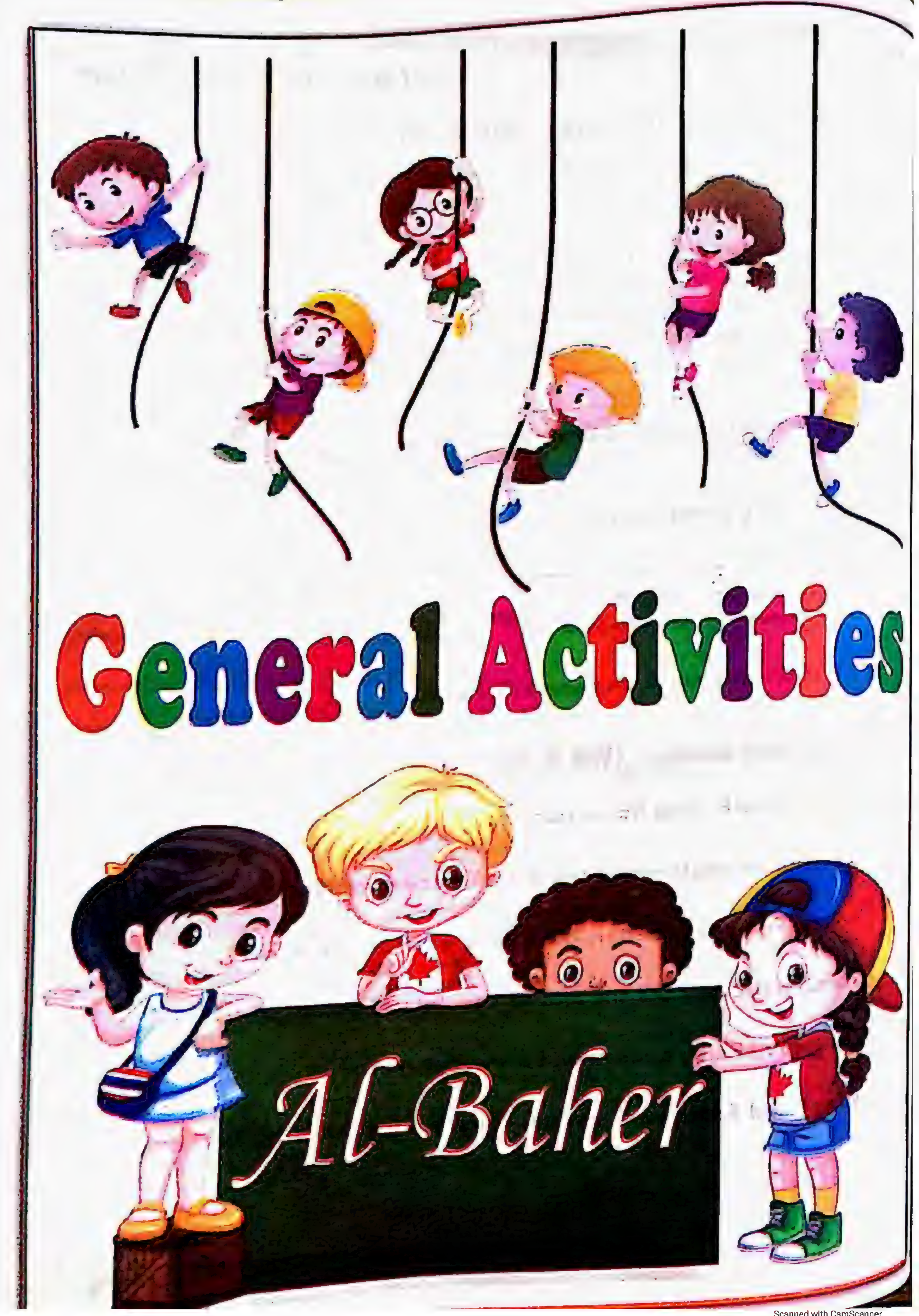
7 Read and write the names. (WB P. 87)

Adam - Dad - Mom - Dalia - Fares - Wael

1. Have you got cycle helmet, Fares? ....
2. It might be broken. I'm going to call your mom. ....
3. Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares? ....
4. I'm sorry I was rude. ....
5. How many fish can you see? ....
6. Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares. ....

8 Read and number. (WB P. 93)

- [ ] At the beach, Dad has a surprise.
- [ ] Now Fares could swim and breathe under water.
- [1] When Fares was better, the family went to the beach.
- [ ] Fares went into the sea and he saw lots of beautiful fish!
- [ ] Dad gave Fares a mask and a snorkel.
- [ ] Weal and Fares were excited. They wanted to swim in the sea!


General Activities
Al-Baher

Vocabulary:

distance	مسافة	athlete	شخص رياضي	medal	ميدالية
race	سباق	competition	مسابقة	tired	متعب
far	بعيد	difficult	صعب	slow	بطيء
high	مرتفع	sports event	حدث رياضي	fast	سريع
snack	وجبة خفيفة	famous	مشهور	runner	عداء
secret	سر	world record	الرقم القياسي العالمى	fit	لائق بدنيا
important	هام	GPS	نظام تحديد الموقع	rules	قواعد
track	مسار السباق	Egyptian	مصري	graph	رسم بياني
season	موسم / فصل	footballer	لاعب كرة القدم	goal	هدف
journey	رحلة	direction	اتجاه	heart	قلب
cyclist	راكب دراجة	team	فريق	easy	سهل

Phonics

Soft "c" /s/

race	سباق
distance	مسافة
city	مدينة
citadel	قلعة
ice	ثلج
space	فضاء
mice	فئران
face	وجه
pencil	قلم رصاص
policeman	رجل الشرطة
bicycle	دراجة
sports center	مركز رياضي

Hard "c" /k/

carrot	جزرة
cookie	كعكة محلاة
camera	كاميرا
plastic	بلاستيك
cake	كعكة / تورتة
camel	جمل
coffee	قهوة
cold	بارد
music	موسيقى

The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

Form:

Subject + will ('ll) + inf. .....

EX. - He will win the race.

Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) + inf. ....

EX. - It won't be easy to win today.

Keywords:

tomorrow غداً	next (Sunday ....) (الأحد ...) / القادم
in the future في المستقبل	(I) think ...... (أنا) أعتقد

(Yes / No) question:

Will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Will it be a good competition? - Yes, it will. - No, it won't.

Wh- question:

Q. word + will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Who will win the race?

Comparative & Superlative

Comparative

Short adjective: (adj. + er) + than

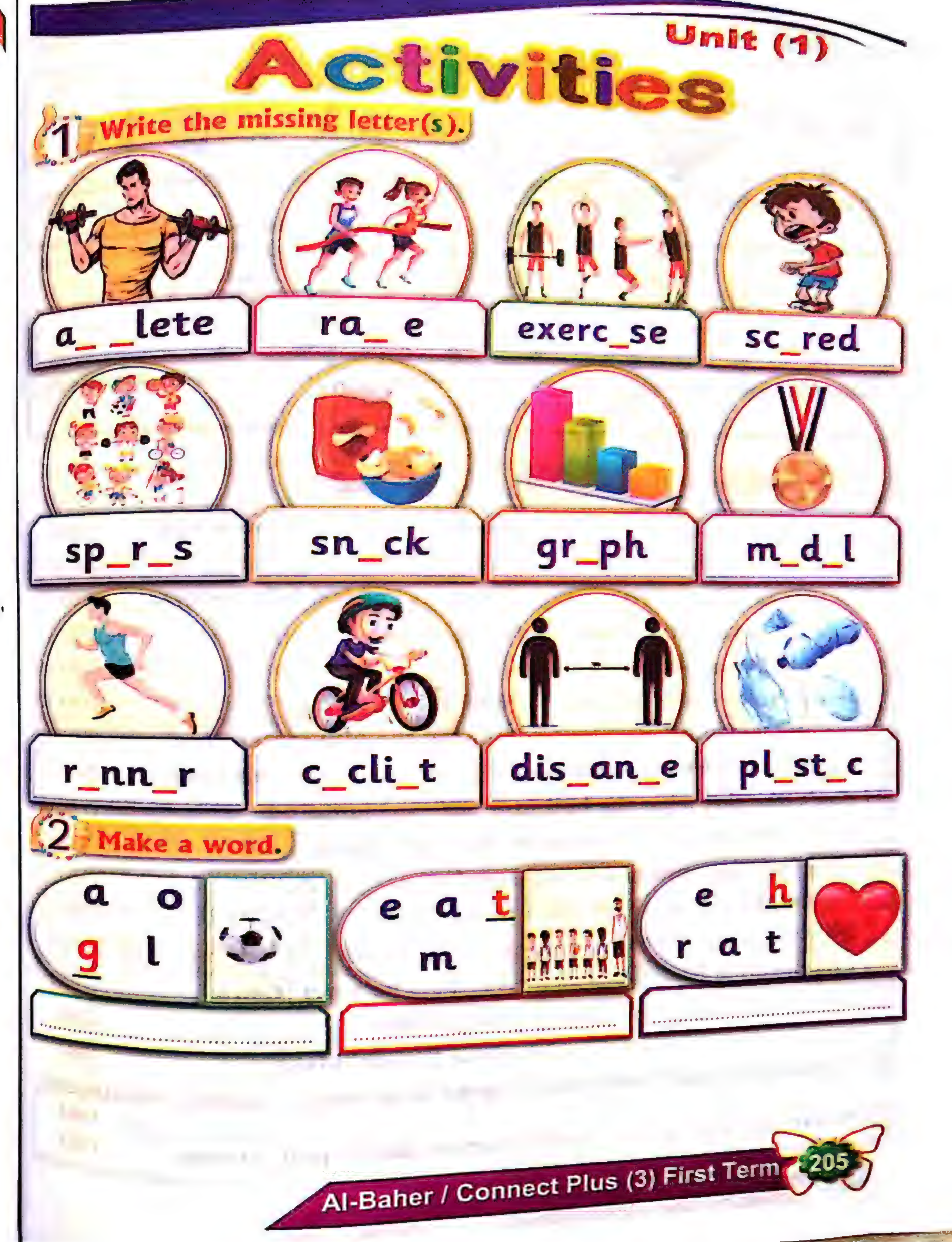
EX. - Sajed is faster than Sara.

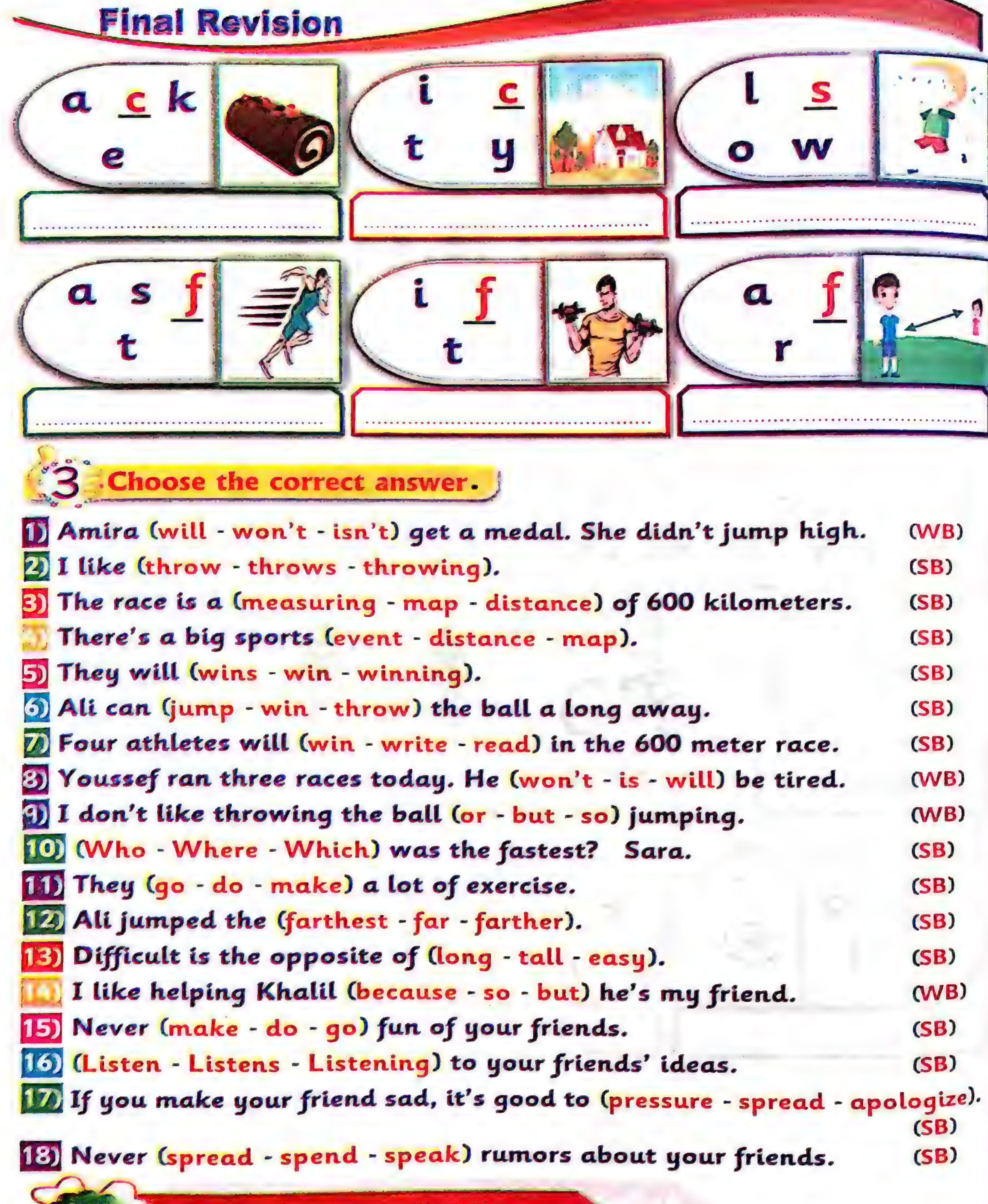
Superlative

Short adjective: the + adj. + est

EX. - Ahmed is the fastest.

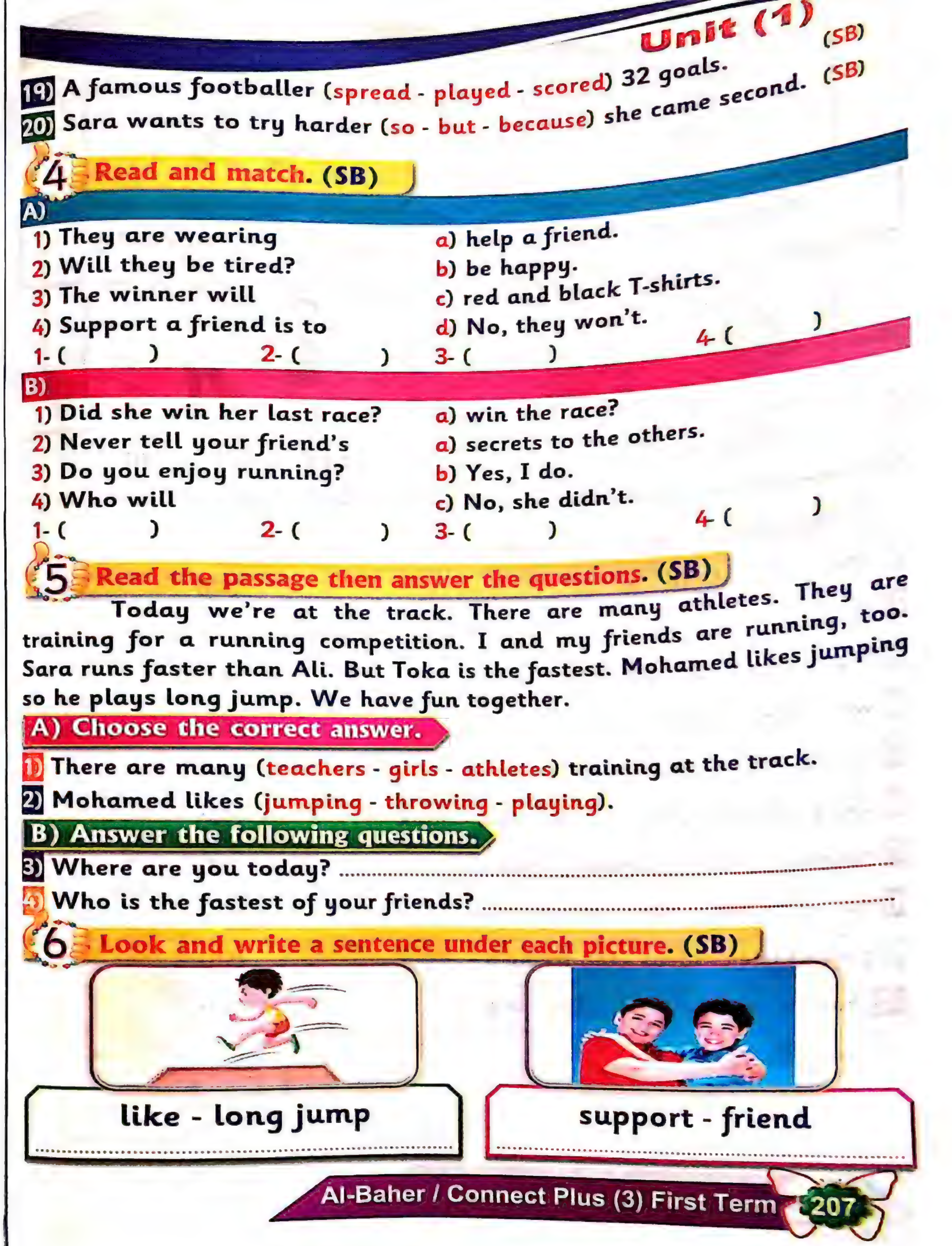



Unit (1)
Activities
1 Write the missing letter(s).
a_ _lete
ra_ e
exerc_se
sc_red
sp_r_s
sn_ck
gr_ph
m_d_l
r_nn_r
c_cli_t
dis_an_e
pl_st_c
2 Make a word.
a o
g l
e a t
m
e h
r a t
Al-Baher / Connect Plus (3) First Term
205



3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Amira (will - won't - isn't) get a medal. She didn't jump high. (WB)
2) I like (throw - throws - throwing). (SB)
3) The race is a (measuring - map - distance) of 600 kilometers. (SB)
4) There's a big sports (event - distance - map). (SB)
5) They will (wins - win - winning). (SB)
6) Ali can (jump - win - throw) the ball a long away. (SB)
7) Four athletes will (win - write - read) in the 600 meter race. (SB)
8) Youssef ran three races today. He (won't - is - will) be tired. (WB)
9) I don't like throwing the ball (or - but - so) jumping. (WB)
10) (Who - Where - Which) was the fastest? Sara. (SB)
11) They (go - do - make) a lot of exercise. (SB)
12) Ali jumped the (farthest - far - farther). (SB)
13) Difficult is the opposite of (long - tall - easy). (SB)
14) I like helping Khalil (because - so - but) he's my friend. (WB)
15) Never (make - do - go) fun of your friends. (SB)
16) (Listen - Listens - Listening) to your friends' ideas. (SB)
17) If you make your friend sad, it's good to (pressure - spread - apologize). (SB)
18) Never (spread - spend - speak) rumors about your friends. (SB)



19) A famous footballer (spread - played - scored) 32 goals. (SB)

20) Sara wants to try harder (so - but - because) she came second. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) They are wearing — a) help a friend.
2) Will they be tired? — b) be happy.
3) The winner will — c) red and black T-shirts.
4) Support a friend is to — d) No, they won't.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

B)

1) Did she win her last race? — a) win the race?
2) Never tell your friend's — a) secrets to the others.
3) Do you enjoy running? — b) Yes, I do.
4) Who will — c) No, she didn't.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Today we're at the track. There are many athletes. They are training for a running competition. I and my friends are running, too. Sara runs faster than Ali. But Toka is the fastest. Mohamed likes jumping so he plays long jump. We have fun together.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) There are many (teachers - girls - athletes) training at the track.

2) Mohamed likes (jumping - throwing - playing).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where are you today? ....

4) Who is the fastest of your friends? ....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)

like - long jump

....

support - friend

....



happy - winner

....



athletes - running

....



like - carrots

....



ate - ice-cream

....

7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) they - Will - tired - be - ? (SB)
....
2) 's - There - big - a - event - sports - . (SB)
....
3) high - How - can - he - jump - ? (WB)
....
4) was - Who - fastest - the - ? (SB)
....
5) it - be - Will - competition - a good - ? (SB)
....
6) sport - Which - easy - is - do - you - think - ? (SB)
....
7) running - I - like - jumping - and - . (SB)
....
8) do - you - win - Who - think - will - ? (SB)
....
9) your - Listen - ideas - to - friend's - . (SB)
....
10) has - a - competition - She - big - . (SB)
....

Unit (2) Body matters

Vocabulary:

body	جسم	oxygen	الأكسجين	nutrients	العناصر الغذائية
blood	الدم	organ	عضو	veins	الأوردة
lungs	الرئتان	rib	ضلع	elbow	مرفق / كوع
arteries	الشرايين	skull	جمجمة	knee	ركبة
heart	القلب	knee pads	واقي لحماية الركبتين	muscle	عضلة
bone	عظمة	saliva	اللعاب	skeleton	هيكل عظمي
brain	المخ	stomach	المعدة	helmet	خوذة
jaw	الفك	tongue	اللسان	digestion	الهضم

Verbs & Phrases:

pump	يضخ	beat	ينبض / يدق
absorb	يمتص	protect	يحمي
chew	يمضغ	break down	يتحلل
wear a helmet	يرتدي خوذة	swallow	يتبع
Be positive.	كن إيجابيًا.	have an argument	يجادل
do exercise	يتدرب / يتمرن	be in a good mood	في حالة مزاجية جيدة
attach to	يربط	skip breakfast	يترك وجبة الإفطار
control	يتحكم في	wear sunscreen	يضع كريم حماية من الشمس
(be) calm	هادئ	climb the mountain	يتسلق الجبل
		go to bed early	يذهب للفراش مبكرًا

Phonics



Language Focus

Future with "going to"

Form:

I	+	am		
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+	is	+ going to +	inf.... .
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+	are		

EX. I am going to wear a helmet. EX. She is going to go to bed early.

Usage:

- We use "going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

EX. - I'm going to go to the park after school.

Keywords:

tomorrow	غداً	today	اليوم	when	عندما
tonight	الليلة	after (school)	بعد (المدرسة)		

EX. - He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

Negative:

I	+	'm not		
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+	isn't	+ going to +	inf. .. .
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+	aren't		

EX. He isn't going to go to the park today.

(Yes / No) question:

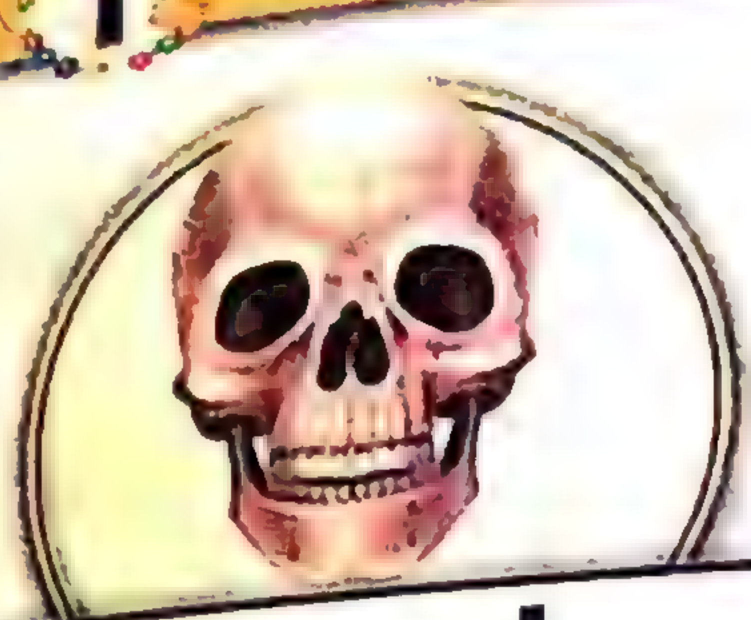
Is	+	(he / she / it / a singular noun)	+ going to +	inf. .. ?
Are	+	(we / you / they / a plural noun)		

EX. Is she going to climb the rock? - Yes, she is. - No, she isn't.

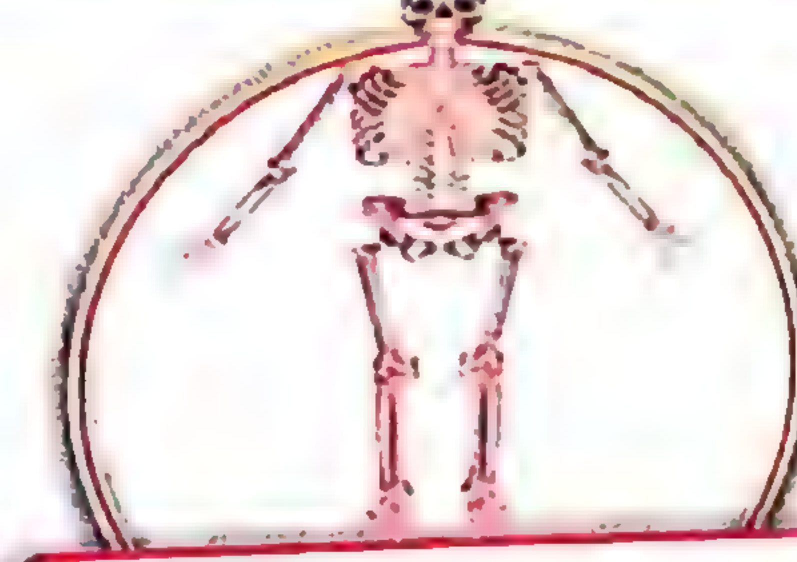


Activities

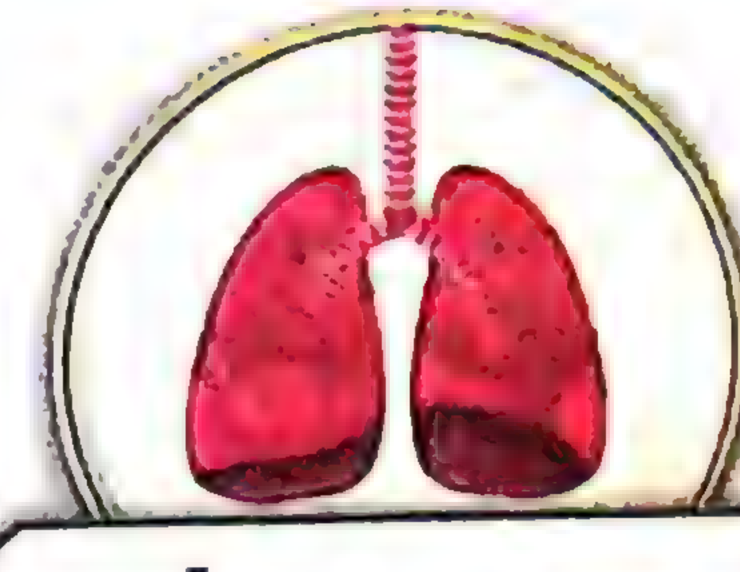
1 Write the missing letter(s).



s_u_l



sk_le_on





l_ _gs





b_o_d



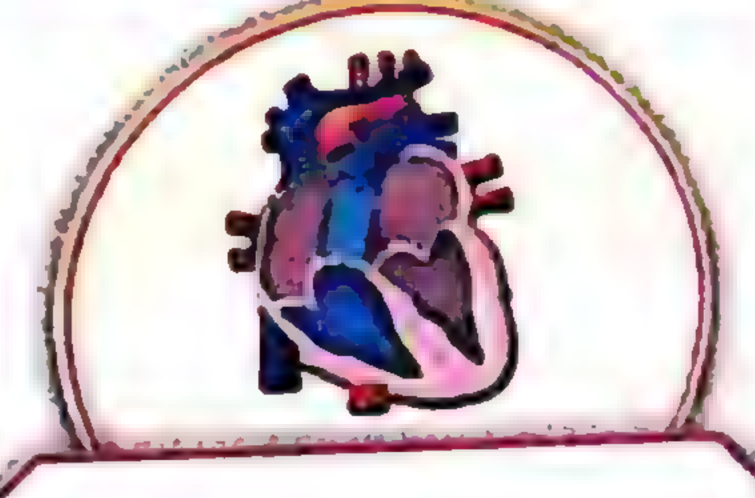
k_e_



b_n_



m_sc_e



h_a_t



e_b_w



h_l_et

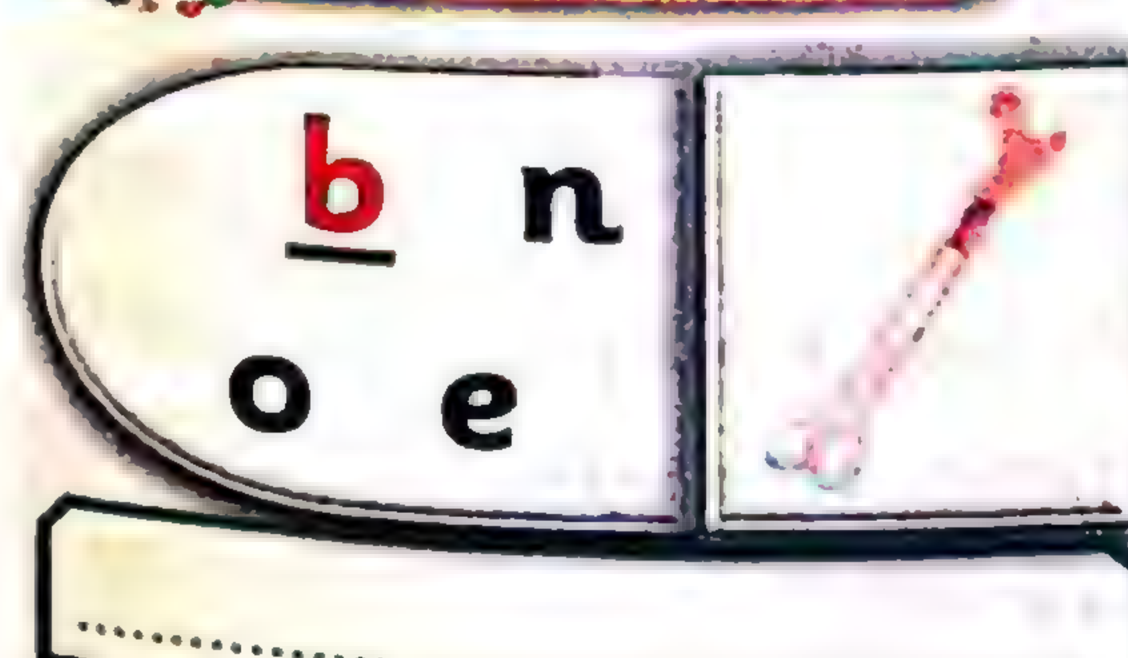


s_ nsc_een



s_om_ch

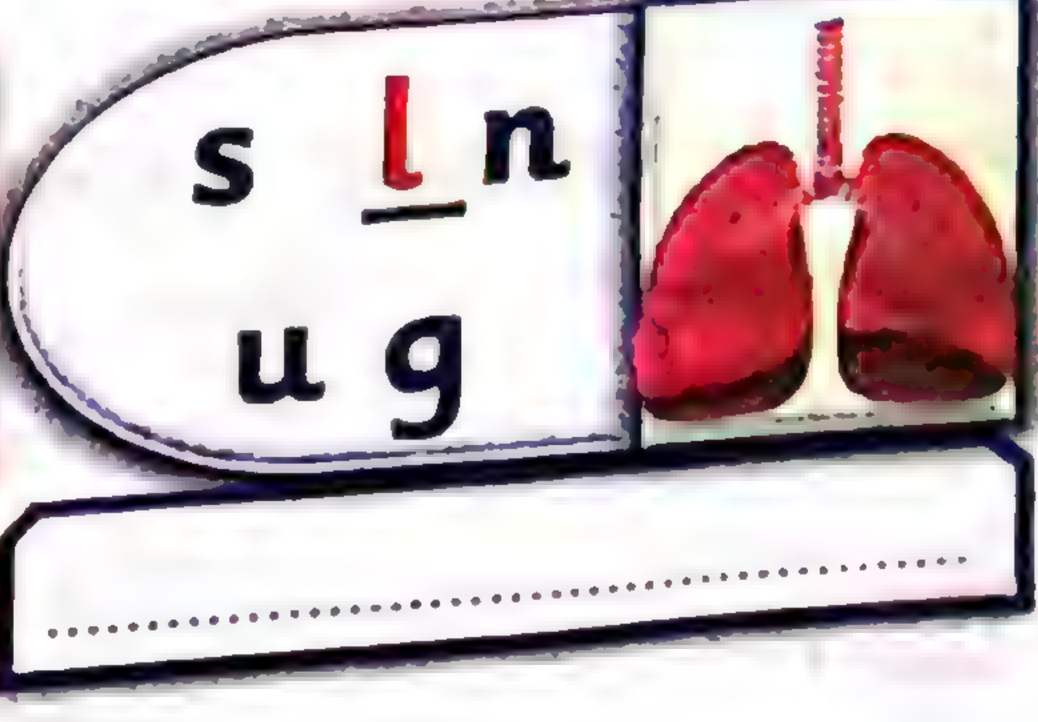
2 Make a word.



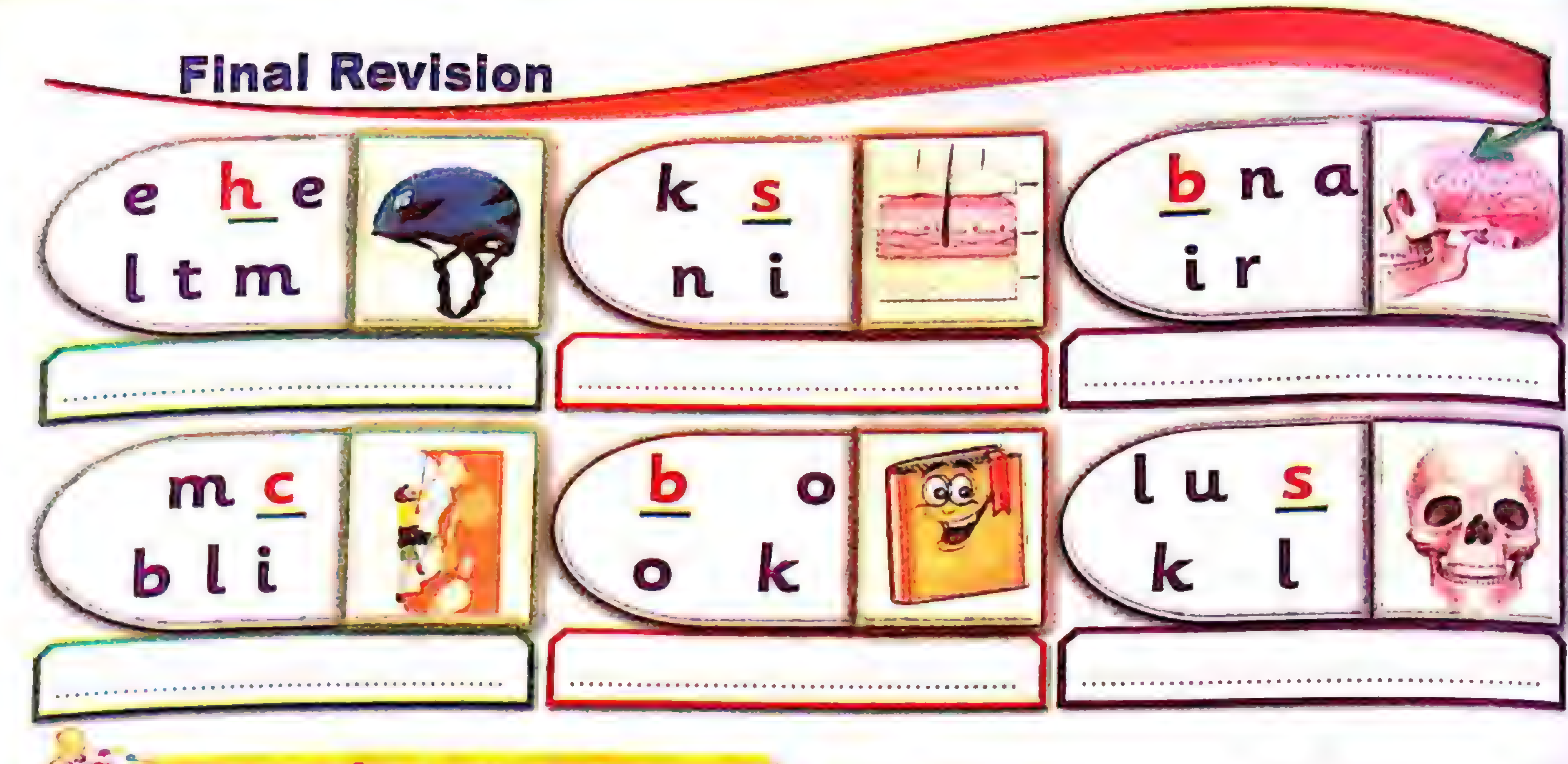
....



....



....



3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Your heart (beats - eats - takes) about 70 times a minute. (SB)
2) Our (heart - skull - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong. (SB)
3) We need (helmets - nutrients - rocks) to help us grow. (SB)
4) I'm (going - goes - go) to wear a helmet. (SB)
5) Is (you - they - she) going to climb a mountain? (SB)
6) We are going to (drink - drank - drinks) water after we go running. (SB)
7) He is going to wear (sunburn - sunscreen - pads) to protect him from the sun. (SB)
8) I love breakfast. I'm always (bad - safe - hungry) in the morning. (SB)
9) She (am not - isn't - aren't) going to play tennis after school. (SB)
10) (Am - Is - Are) they going to play tennis after school? (SB)
11) I feel (happy - positive - tired) and cross. (SB)
12) Our (skin - elbow - teeth) is the largest organ in our body. (SB)
13) We can get (sunscreen - sunglasses - sunburn) from the sun. (SB)
14) We make food smaller with our (eyes - teeth - skull). (SB)
15) We (am - is - are) going to watch TV. (SB)
16) Is he going to (goes - going - go) to bed early? (SB)
17) It's (bad - sad - important) to wear sunscreen to protect our skin. (SB)



18) We have a liquid called (water - saliva - tea) in our mouth. (SB)

19) When our food is smaller, we can (drink - help - swallow) it. (SB)

20) When we eat, food goes to our (stomach - elbow - heart). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Are they going to watch TV?	a) No, he isn't.
2) We need nutrients	b) It's a gas.
3) Is he going to drink water?	c) Yes, they are.
4) What is oxygen?	d) to help us grow.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

B)

1) She's going to wear pads	a) our top layer of skin.
2) Water can't get through	b) No, he isn't.
3) Is he going to ride a horse?	c) from the sun.
4) We can get sunburn	d) to protect her elbows.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything! When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knees move. Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) We need (muscles - elbows - tennis) to move our bones.

2) Bones are (soft - hard - interesting).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the skeleton?

....

4) What do bones protect?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under the pictures. (SB)



going - breakfast

....



chew - teeth

....



bed - early

....



going - sunscreen

....

7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) carry - from - Veins - the heart - blood - to - the body. (SB)

....

2) go to - the - I'm - park - going to. (SB)

....

3) chew - teeth - with - We - food - our. (SB)

....

4) our - protect - We - body - need - to. (SB)

....

5) a - is - gas - Oxygen. (SB)

....

6) going - ride - to - She's - a horse. (SB)

....

7) breakfast - Do - ever - you - skip? (SB)

....

8) water - going - We're - drink - to. (SB)

....

9) he - going - Is - wear - to - sunscreen? (SB)

....

10) play - you - every - Do - day - outside? (SB)

....

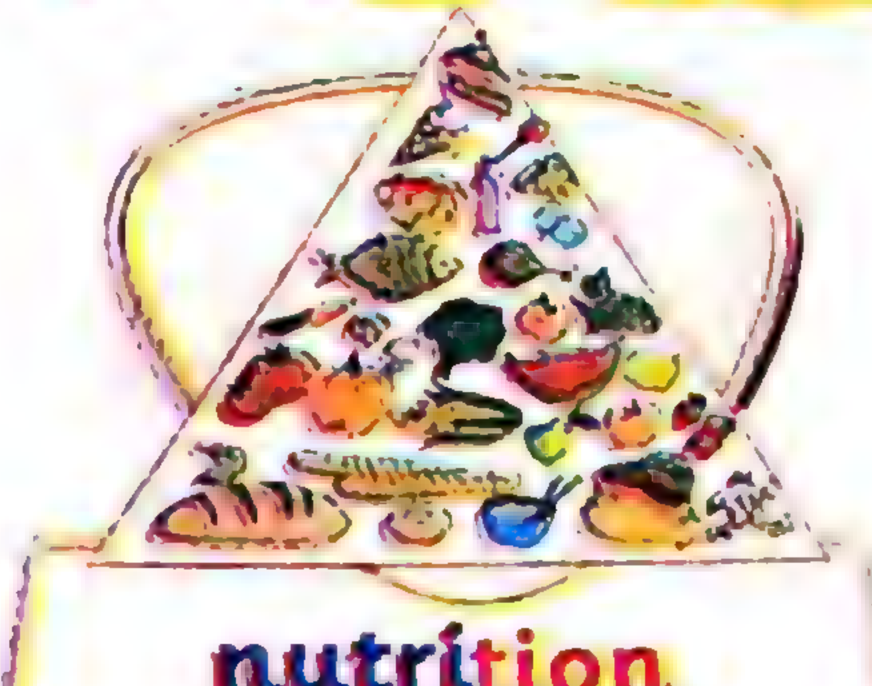


Vocabulary:

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
nutrient	عنصر غذائي	delicious	لذيذ
carbohydrates	كربو هيدرات	fibers	ألياف
fats	الرنتان	protein	بروتين
minerals	المعادن	vitamins	فيتامينات
sugar	سكر	vegetables	خضروات
fruits	فاكهة	calcium	كالسيوم
dairy	منتجات الألبان	dehydrated	جاف
hydrated	مشبع بالماء	toxins	السموم
joints	مفاصل	sweat	يعرق / العرق
temperature	درجة الحرارة	enough	كاف
calories	سعرات حرارية	serving	تقديم (وجبات)
percent	في المائة	too much	كثير جدًا
sodium	صوديوم	salt	ملح
fire	نار	container	وعاء
drying	تجفيف	can	علبة
zeer pot	زير	pot	حلة / إناء







nutrition
تغذية



digestion
الهضم



fiction
حكاية / رواية



pollution
التلوث



fire station
محطة إطفاء

Language Focus

should

Form: Subject + should + inf. المصدر .....

EX. - You should eat healthy lunch every day.

Usage: (should + inf.) is used to give advice.

Negative: Subject + should not (shouldn't) + inf.

EX. - You shouldn't eat cookies every day.

Question: (Yes / No) questions

Should + subject + inf. ...... ?

EX. - Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?

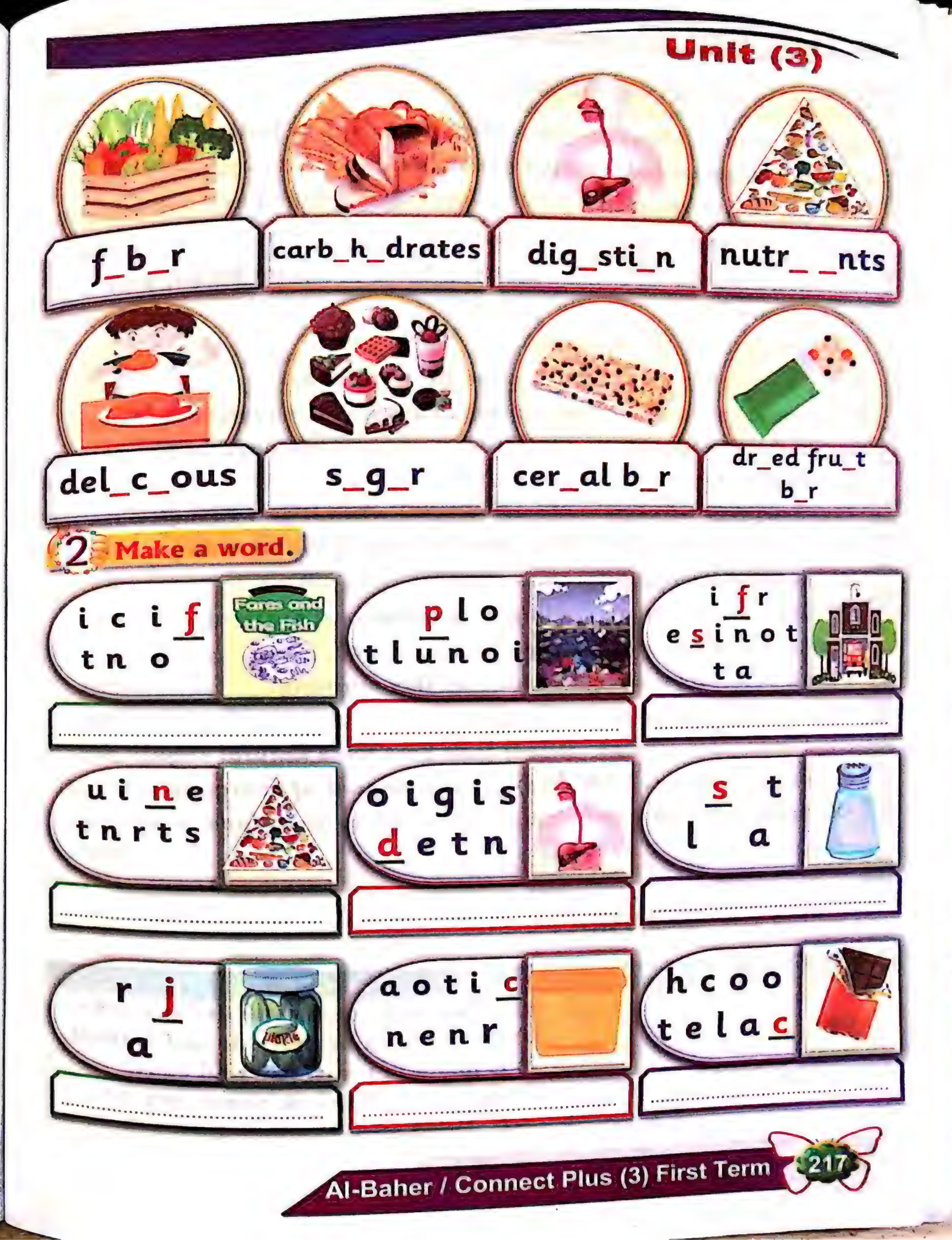
Yes, he should.

No, he shouldn't.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).





Unit (3)
f_b_r
carb_h_drates
dig_sti_n
nutr_ _nts
del_c_ous
s_g_r
cer_al b_r
dr_ed fru_t b_r
2 Make a word.
i c i f
t n o
Fares and the Fish
p l o
t l u n o i
i f r
e s i n o t
t a
u i n e
t n r t s
o i g i s
d e t n
s t
l a
r j
a
a o t i c
n e n r
h c o o
t e l a c
Al-Baher / Connect Plus (3) First Term
217

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) There are many (fats - vitamins - carbohydrates) in fruit. (SB)
2) Vitamins, proteins and fiber are (minerals - nutrients - fibers). (SB)
3) Milk and cheese are in the (fruits - vegetables - dairy) section. (SB)
4) Spreads, oils and butter have (fibers - fats - proteins). (SB)
5) We can get (proteins - carbohydrates - minerals) from bread, pasta, rice and cereal. (SB)
6) Fruit has (fats - fiber - minerals). (SB)
7) (Protein - Vitamin - Calcium) is good for our bones. (SB)
8) We (should - shouldn't - doesn't) eat healthy lunch every day. (SB)
9) Your body is (hydrated - dehydrated - oxygenated) when it doesn't get enough water. (SB)
10) Your body is (dried - hydrated - dehydrated) when it gets enough water.(SB)
11) We (should - shouldn't - does) drink 3 litres of water a day. (SB)
12) We measure energy in (grams - calories - meters). (SB)
13) We use (meters - grams - calories) to measure a nutrient. (SB)
14) 50% is read fifty (cent - percent - per hundred). (SB)
15) I ate a chocolate (can - jar - brownie) this morning. (SB)
16) I like to eat a cereal (jar - can - bar). (SB)
17) (Hydrated - Dehydrated - Dried) fruit bars have natural sugar. (SB)
18) (Calories - Vitamins - Proteins) are the amount of energy in food. (SB)
19) We need (nutrients - electricity - container) to store food in a fridge. (SB)
20) We can store food in (nutrients - electricity - containers). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Carbohydrates	a) is found in cakes, biscuits and soda.
2) Fats	b) are found in butter, oils and spreads.
3) Sugar	c) is found in meat, fish and eggs.
4) Protein	d) are found in bread, pasta and rice.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

B)

1) We should
2) We shouldn't
3) Natural sugar
4) Joints are

a) eat unhealthy food.
b) eat healthy food.
c) the parts of your body that move.
d) is in fruits.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (WB P. 33)

We can preserve food by keeping it cold. Fridges and freezers keep our food cold. We can smoke food over a fire to make it last longer. And we can preserve food with salt. Salt takes out the water. We can dry fruit in the sun. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps all the nutrients. We can store food in pots. In the past, people used zeer pots. Put food in a ceramic pot. Put the pot inside a bigger pot. Put sand between the two pots. Then add water. The water in the sand keeps the food cool. Today, we store food in cans and jars, with water and salt.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) We can keep food (hot - cold - bad) in fridges and freezers.
2) You can preserve food with (sugar - salt - lemon).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) How can we store food?

....

4) What keeps food cool in zeer pots?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



vegetables - good

....



fruits - vitamins

....



should - fruit - juice

....



shouldn't - candies

....



cereal - bar

....



like - dried fruit

....

7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) Hanaa - soda - shouldn't - drink - . (SB)

....

2) food - healthy - Hany - should - eat - . (SB)

....

3) candies - cakes - he - Should - eat - of - lots - and - ? (SB)

....

4) brownie - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)

....

5) bars - fruit - dried - I - like - . (SB)

....

6) heart - bad - Sugar - is - for - your - . (SB)

....

7) can - affect - mood - Sugar - your - . (SB)

....

8) sugar - I - eat - decided - to - less - . (SB)

....

9) protein - fish - meat - There's - in - and - . (SB)

....

10) cookies - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)

....



Unit (4) In the Wild

Vocabulary:

sloth	الدب الكسلان	wetland	منطقة رطبة	understory layer	الطبقة السفلية
flood	فيضان	penguin	طائر البطريق	forest floor layer	طبقة أرض الغابة
fire	حريق / نار	factory	مصنع	emergent layer	الطبقة الناشئة
fur	فرو	sea lion	أسد البحر	canopy layer	طبقة المظلة
ash	رماد	landscape	منظر طبيعي	spider monkey	القرد العنكبوت
humid	رطب	equator	خط الاستواء	imaginary line	خط وهمى
cobra	أفعى الكوبرا	crayfish	جراد البحر	deforestation	القطع الجائر للأشجار
office	مكتب	tropical	استوائى	chimpanzee	الشمبانزى
geese	أوز	swamp	مستنقع	fennec fox	الثعلب
desert	الصحراء	feather	ريشة	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
owl	بومة	pollution	التلوث	North Pole	القطب الشمالي
macaw	ببغاء ملون	cheetah	الفهد	South Pole	القطب الجنوبي
might	ربما	squirrel	سنجاب	rainforest	غابة مطيرة
Africa	قارة أفريقيا	drought	جفاف	grassland	أرض عشبية
volcano	بركان	building	البناء	important	مهم / هام
polar	قطبي	ecosystem	النظام البيئى	colony	قطيع / مجموعة



mp		nt		nd	
swamp	مستنقع	tent	خيمة	grassland	أرض عشبية
camp	معسكر	hunt	يصطاد	wetland	منطقة رطبة

Phrases & Prepositions:

close to	قريب من	because of	بسبب
climb trees	يتسلق الأشجار	in the middle of	فى منتصف
eat grass	يأكل العشب	at the furthest north	فى أقصى الشمال
build a nest	يبنى عشًا	at the furthest south	فى أقصى الجنوب
dig a burrow	يحفر جُخر	is called	يُسمى
It's difficult to	من الصعب أن	need to	يحتاج لأن

That's a great idea.	إنها فكرة جيدة.	in balance	فى توازن
able to	قادر على	reason for	سبب لـ
at night	ليلًا	on land	على اليابسة
in the day time	نهارًا	good for	(مفيد - نافع) لـ
all over the world	فى كل أنحاء العالم	in the short term	على المدى القصير
crowded with	مزدحم بـ	agree with	يتفق مع شخص
plan to	يخطط أن		

Language Focus

Uncertainty عدم التأكد

might

Usage:

We use "might" to say that something can happen or is possible.

Form:

Subject + might + inf.

EX. - This animal might dig burrows.

Negative:

Subject + might not + inf.

EX. - This animal might not build nests.



Activities



1 Write the missing letter(s).



c_impan_ee



fen_ec f_x



s_a l_on



e_ua_or



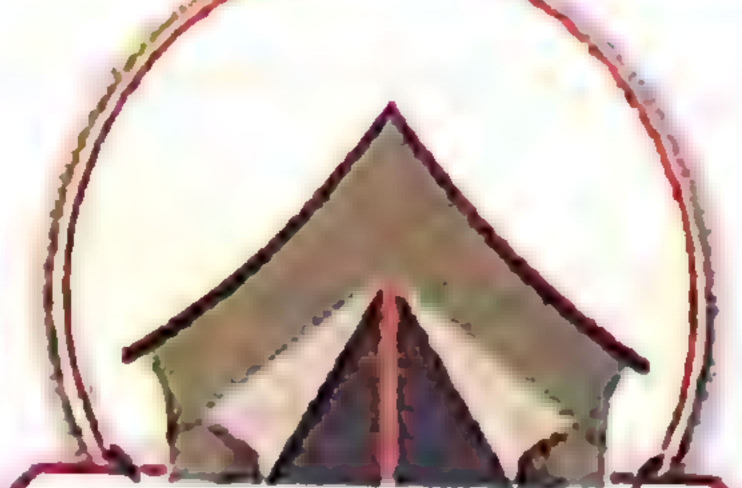
g_assla_d



p_l_r



ca_p



te_t



hun_



pollu_ _on



d_ou_ht



vo_ca_o



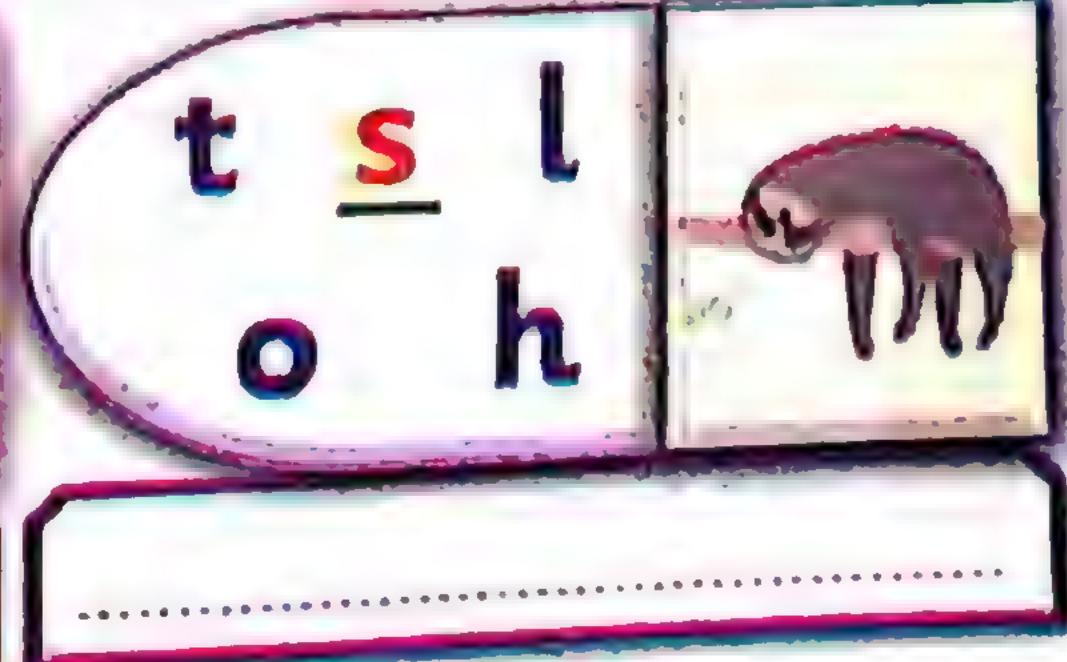
2 Make a word.



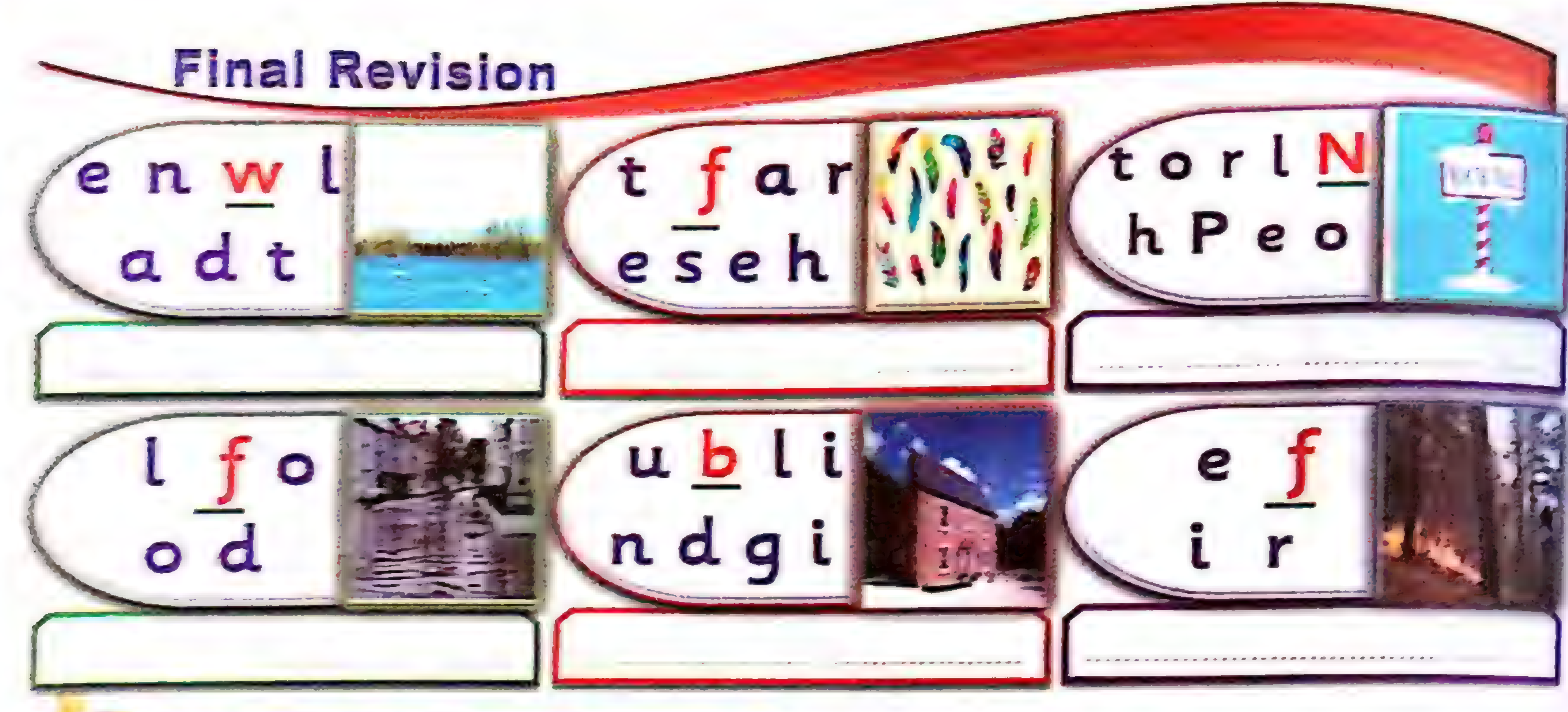
....



....



....



3 Choose the correct answer.

1. The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer. (SB)
2. Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow). (SB)
3. Lots of birds (swim - build - climb) nests. (SB)
4. This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass. (SB)
5. (A spider monkey - Crayfish - An Arctic fox) lives in the polar habitats. (SB)
6. (Macaws - Spider monkeys - Crayfish) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (SB)
7. The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. (SB)
8. (Polar - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator. (SB)
9. A lion can (fly - hunt - crawl) animals. (SB)
10. (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers. (SB)
11. Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves). (SB)
12. There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest. (SB)
13. The (South Pole - North Pole - equator) is the point at the furthest north of the world. (SB)
14. Wetland can be near (deserts - the North Pole - a river). (SB)
15. Some animals live close (in - at - to) their habitats. (SB)



16) Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - understory) layer. (SB)
17) It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - emergent) layer. (SB)
18) When there isn't enough water, this is called (flood - volcano - drought).
19) Snakes can (jump - crawl - run). (SB)
20) A (volcano - fire - flood) is an overflow of water. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Where do birds live?
2) Equator is an imaginary
3) Not many animals live
4) Lions hunt

a) line around the middle of the Earth.
b) other animals.
c) In nests, in trees.
d) in the emergent layer.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

B)

1) In the polar habitat, there
2) Macaws have
3) A swamp is a
4) A spider monkey eats

a) beautiful colored feathers.
b) wetland.
c) fruit.
d) is snow and ice.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

When we visit a wildlife park, we learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild. Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) In wildlife parks we learn how animals behave by (watching - hunting - climbing) them.
2) Animals live (far - close - away) to their habitats.

B) Answer the following questions.

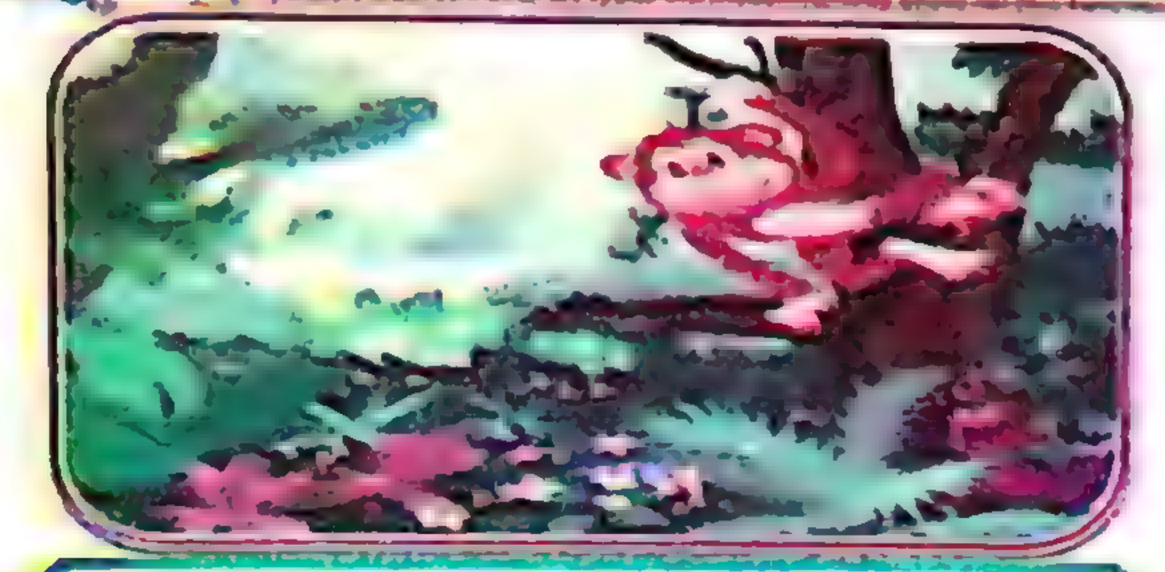
3) Where do animals live?

....

4) Why do animals take shelters?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



monkey - climb

....



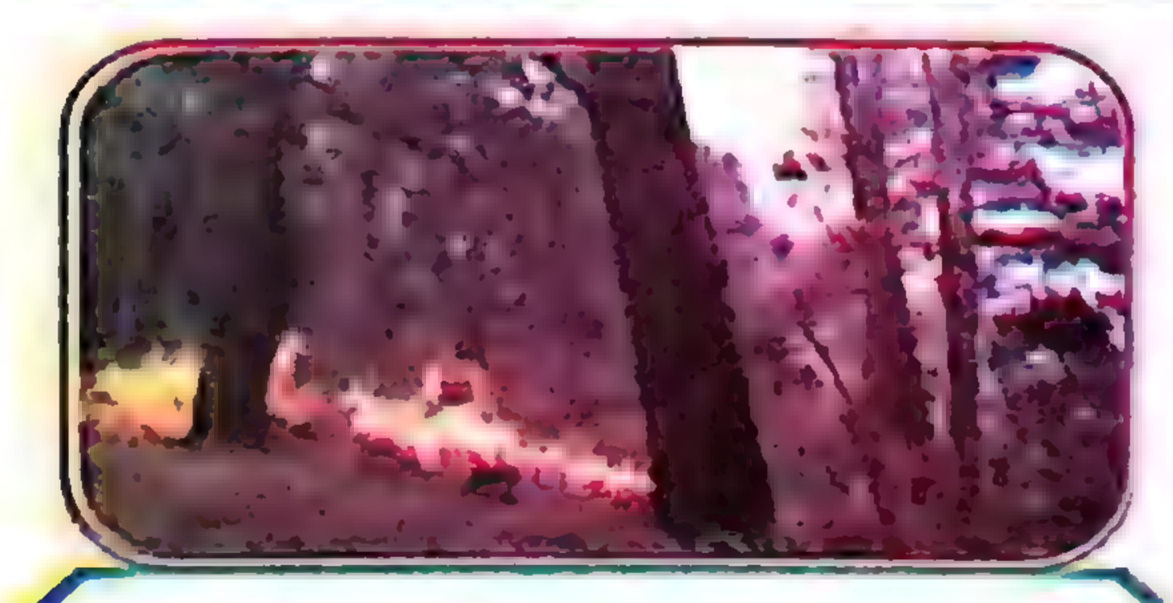
turtle - swamp

....



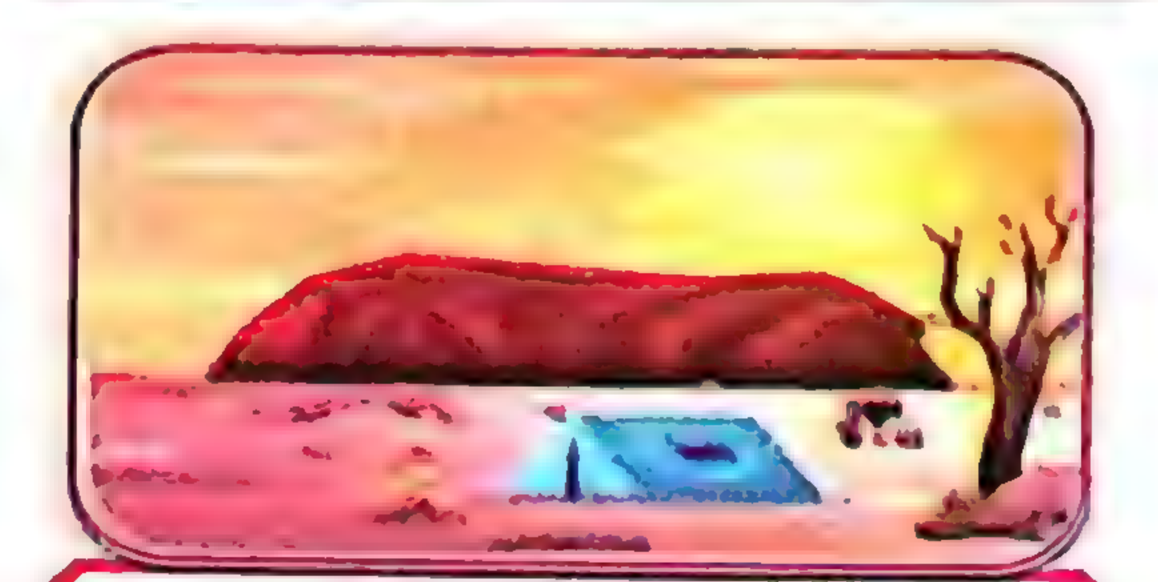
smoke - air

....



fire - destroy

....



need - tent

....



lion - hunt

....

7 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) park - visited - I - a - wildlife - . (SB)

....

2) of - can - Thousands - live - penguins - together - . (SB)

....

3) and - Rabbits - burrows - foxes - dig - . (SB)

....

4) monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - . (SB)

....

5) have - colored - Wolves - light - fur - . (SB)

....

6) equator - sunshine - The - most - gets - the - . (SB)

....

7) habitats - in - What - know - do - Egypt - you - ? (SB)

....

8) live - the - Sloths - layer - in - canopy - . (SB)

....

9) can - a rainforest - What - in - hear - you - ? (SB)

....

10) can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats - . (SB)

....

Unit (5) All about water

Vocabulary:

interesting	شيق / مثير	process	عملية	hot	حار
special	خاص / مخصوص	water cycle	دورة الماء	shade	ظل
animals	حيوانات	experiment	تجربة في المعمل	drops	قطرة
fruit	فاكهة	vapor	بخار	small	صغير الحجم
monuments	آثار	atmosphere	غلاف جوي	narrow	ضيق
spring	ينبوع	The Dead Sea	البحر الميت	deeper	أعمق
groundwater	مياه جوفية	underground	تحت الأرض	wider	أكثر اتساعًا
salt water	مياه مالحة	the Earth	الكرة الأرضية	air	هواء
science class	حصة علوم	ground	أرض	heat	حرارة
runoff	جريان المياه	surface	سطح	sun	شمس
land	الأرض / اليابسة	different	مختلف	wind	رياح
fresh water	مياة عذبة	beaker	دورق	dry	جاف

Expressions, Phrases & Prepositions:

a very interesting place	مكان مثير جدًا	lots of	كثير من
for thousands of years	لآلاف السنين	soak into	يغمر في
all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	fall to	يسقط على
take shelter from	يتخذ مأوى من	come up to	يصعد إلى
protect from	يحمي مَن	such as	مثل
look after	يعتني بـ / يرعى	good for	جيد لـ / مفيد لـ

Phonics



Language Focus

Present Perfect Tense

Form:

Subject + have / has + p.p ....

Ex. She has climbed a mountain.

Usage:

To talk about an experience in life.

Ex. They have visited Siwa.

Keywords:

"ever" is used to ask about an experience in life.

Ex. Have you ever seen a crocodile?

"never" is used to negate an experience in life.

Ex. I have never eaten snakes.

Negative:

Subject + have / has + not + p.p ....

Ex. She hasn't seen an oasis.

Questions:

Yes / No questions:

Have / Has + "Subject" + ever + p.p ....?

Ex. Have they ever traveled to Siwa?

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.



Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



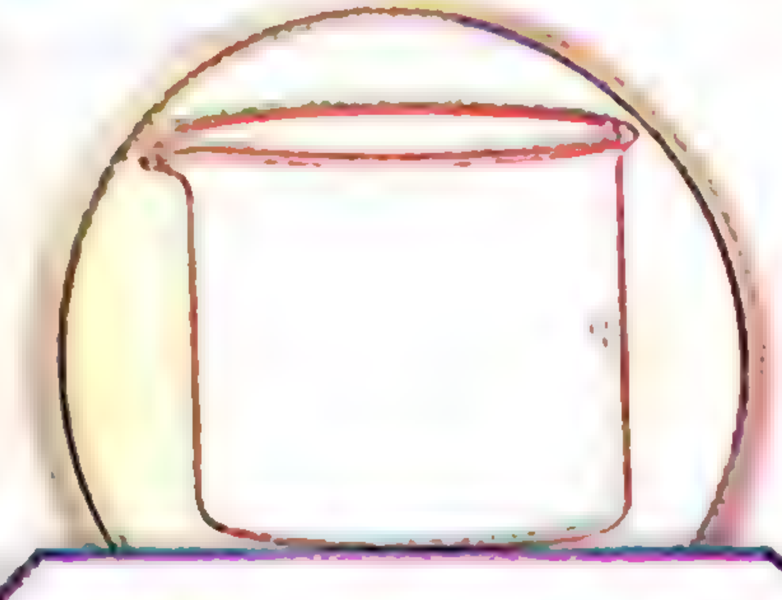
sh_d_ b_s_l



o_ _is



l_k_



b_a_er



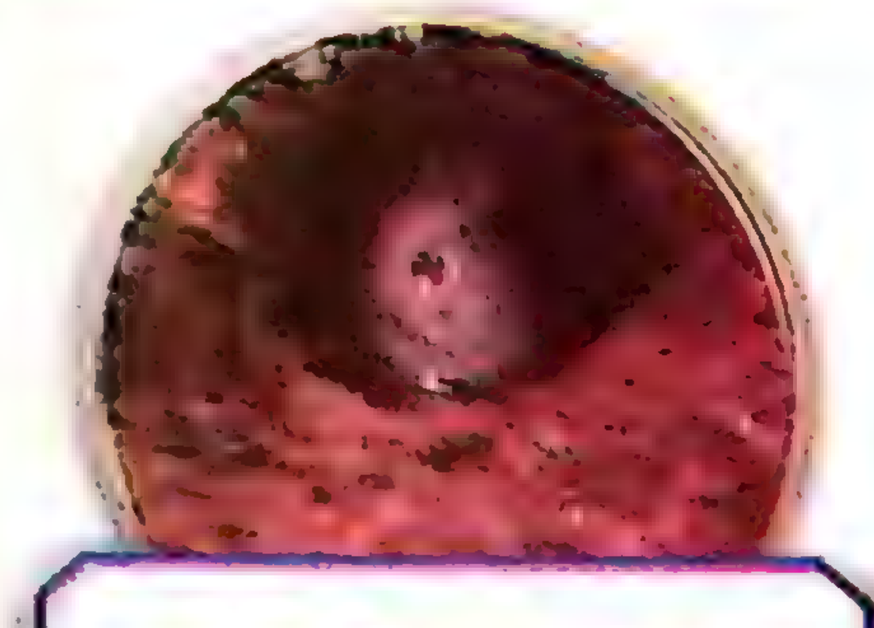
w_n_



c_o_ds



pr_cipit_tion



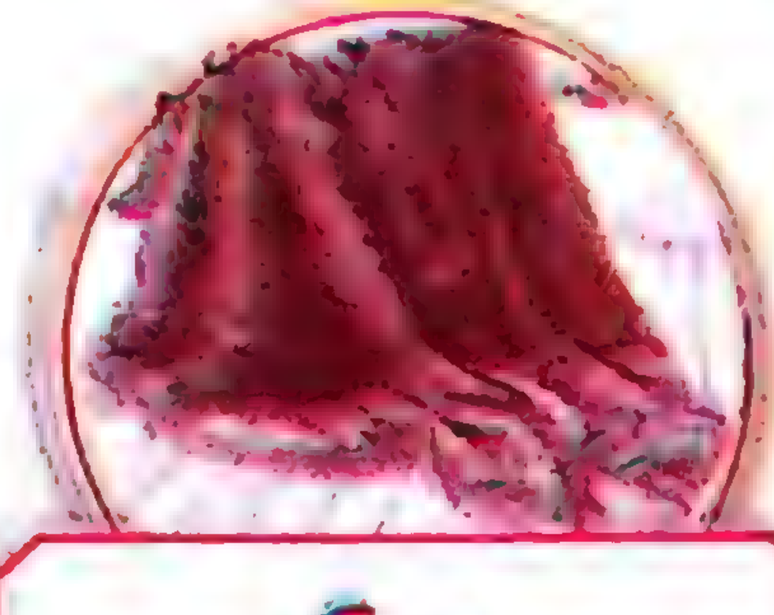
s_e_ter



c_b_a



r_v_r

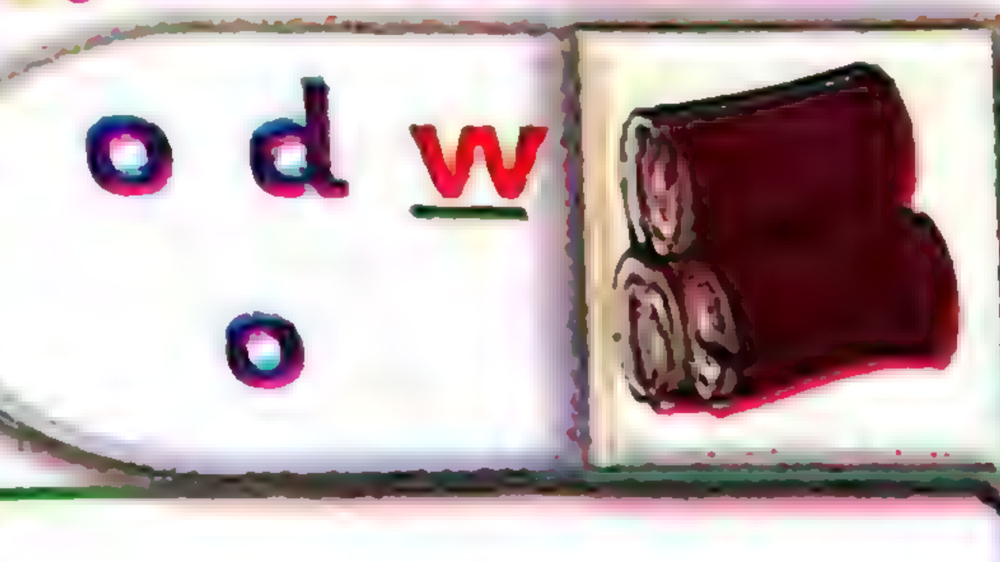


f_r



2 Make a word.

o d w
o



....

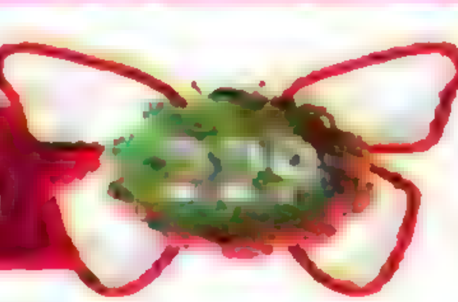
t w
e a r

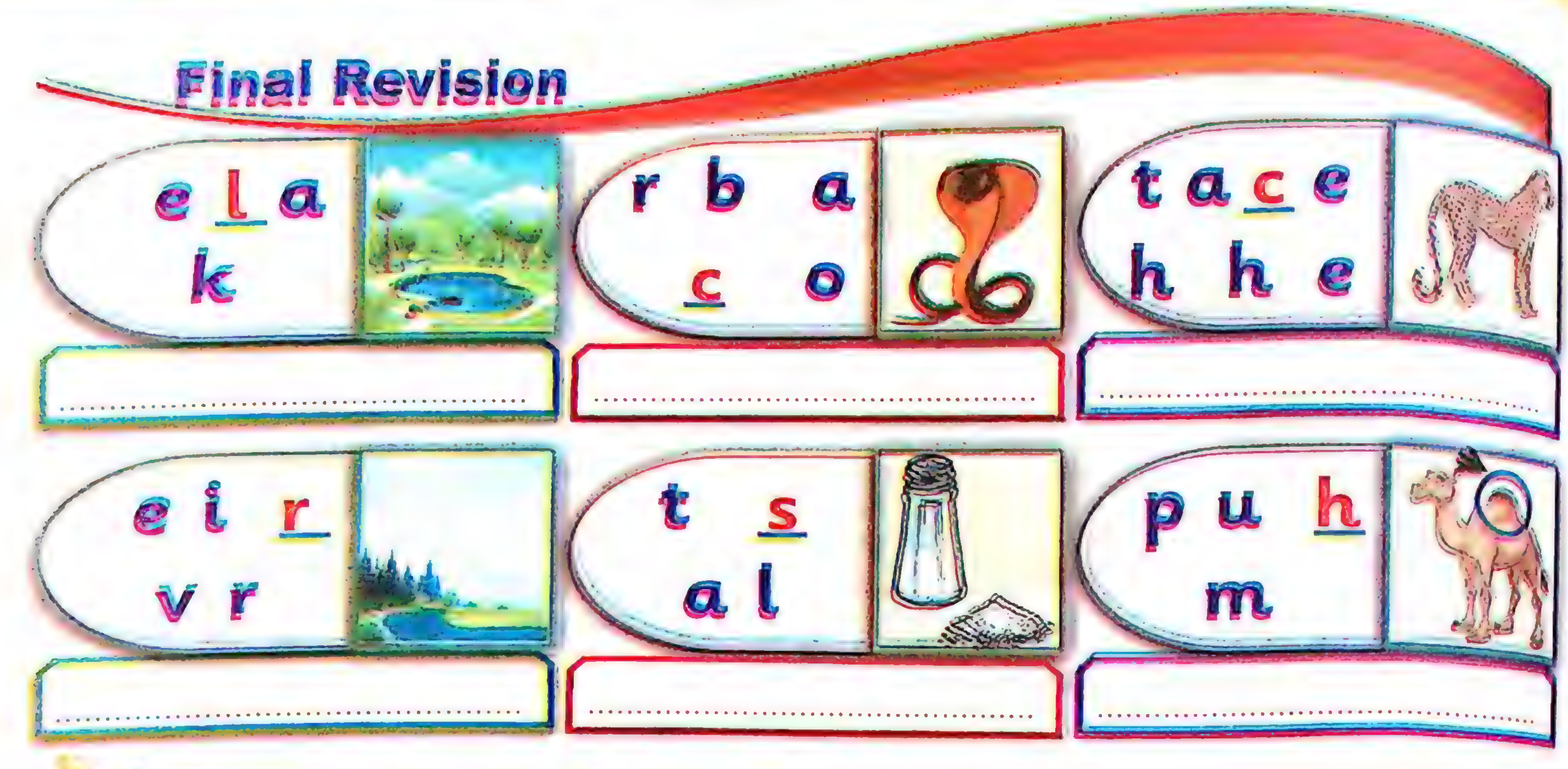


....

r n
a i

....





3 Choose the correct answer.

1) I (has - have - having) never eaten dates. (SB)
2) She has (visiting - visits - visited) an oasis. (SB)
3) We (has - have- having) climbed a mountain! (SB)
4) Has she (ever - never - every) done an experiment? (SB)
5) Animals can take (shelter - dates - leaves) from the sun. (SB)
6) We ate lots (in - of - at) fruit. (SB)
7) An oasis is a very special (street - place - road). (SB)
8) Rivers (don't - doesn't - isn't) have salt water. (SB)
9) The (oil - milk - water) in an oasis is fresh. (SB)
10) (Cow - Cobra - Lion) is a kind of snakes. (SB)
11) The sun causes (condensation - evaporation - precipitation). (SB)
12) Seas and oceans have (salt - fresh - frozen) water. (SB)
13) There (is - are - am) less rain for six months. (SB)
14) There are (five - six - four) seasons in the year in Egypt. (SB)
15) A cactus plant has a thick (skin - leaf - flower). (SB)
16) Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves. (SB)
17) Cactus have (legs - spines - arms) to protect them. (SB)
18) The cheetah is looking (at - in - on) the water. (SB)
19) We (put - got - swam) in the spring. (SB)
20) The desert is (cool - hot - cold) and dry. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) I have visited
2) Have you ever
3) He has climbed
4) I have

a) seen a spring?
b) an oasis.
c) never eaten dates.
d) a mountain.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

B)

1) Siwa Oasis is
2) We have seen
3) Have they made
4) I've never

a) a big lake.
b) in the desert.
c) swum in a spring.
d) olive oil?

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place. It is in the desert. There are a lot of springs there. People can swim in these springs. The people there are very friendly. Siwa has lots of monuments. People plant dates and olives there. The dates and olives are sold to different countries all over the world.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Siwa is a very (boring - interesting - bad) place.
2) The people there are (friendly - bad - narrow).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does Siwa have? ....

4) Where can people swim? ....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



store - hump

....



oasis - desert

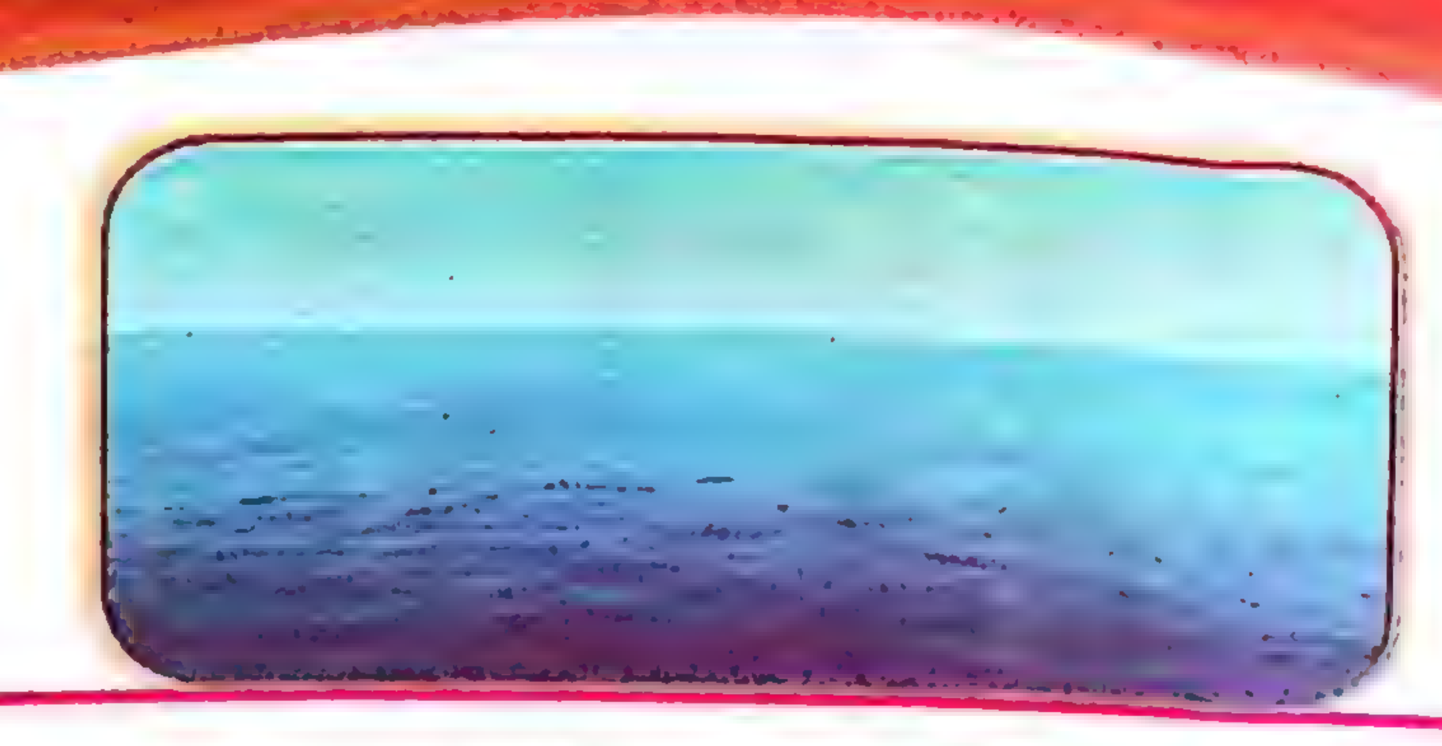
....

Final Revision



fresh - water

....



salt - water

....



cobra - desert

....



tree - shade

....

7 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) they - Have - cooked - oil - with - ? (SB)

....

2) grow - in - People - spearmint - oasis - an -. (SB)

....

3) never - I've - eaten - snakes -. (SB)

....

4) climbed - We - mountain - have - a-. (SB)

....

5) hot - The - dry - desert - and - is -. (SB)

....

6) minerals - Basil - vitamins - has - and -. (SB)

....

7) Cairo - They - visited - have -. (SB)

....

8) swimming - She - tried - hasn't - a lake - in -. (SB)

....

9) a small - The - is - Sea - Dead - sea -. (SB)

....

10) can - spring - People - in - swim -. (SB)

....

Unit (6) What is a flood?

Vocabulary:

barrier	حاجز	mean	بخيل	ruin	يدمر
canal	ترعة / قناة	polite	مؤدب	wash away	يجرف
dam	سدّ	selfish	أنانى	bossy	محب للرئاسة / متسلط
drain	بالوعة / مصرف	aqueduct	قناة مائية	calm	هادئ
pipe	ماسورة	waterwheel	ساقية	cooperative	متعاون
predict	يتنبأ	pump	مضخة	funny	مضحك / فكاهي
protect	يحمى	sandbag	كيس رمل	lazy	كسول
generous	كريم	flood	فيضان	moody	متقلب المزاج
Meteorologists	علماء الأرصاد	collapse	يتساقط	responsible	مسئول
brave	شجاع	install	يُثبت	wise	حكيم
caring	مُهتم	minimize	يُقلل	turbine	محرك
cowardly	جبان	warn	يحذر	a shadoof	شادوف
sick	مريض	worried	قلق	upset	مضطرب (منزعج)

Phrases & Prepositions:

find ways	يجد طرقا	protect from	يحمى من
keep ...... out	يُبعد	prepare for	يعد لـ
put up	يضع	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
warn ...... about	يحذر من	waste water	يسرف فى الماء
think about	يفكر فى	help with	يساعد فى
excited about	مسرور من	for a long time	لوقت طويل
look after	يعتنى بـ	provide with	يمد بـ
important for	هام لـ	scared of	خائف من
remove water	يزيل الماء		

Language Focus

Countable nouns

- They have singular and plural forms.

EX. tree → trees - car → cars - ruler → rulers - pencil → pencils

Final Revision

Uncountable nouns

- They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

too much + uncountable nouns.

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى لا تُعد.

EX. - There is too much water. - There is too much rain.

too many + countable nouns.

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى تُعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers. - There are too many cars.

enough + noun

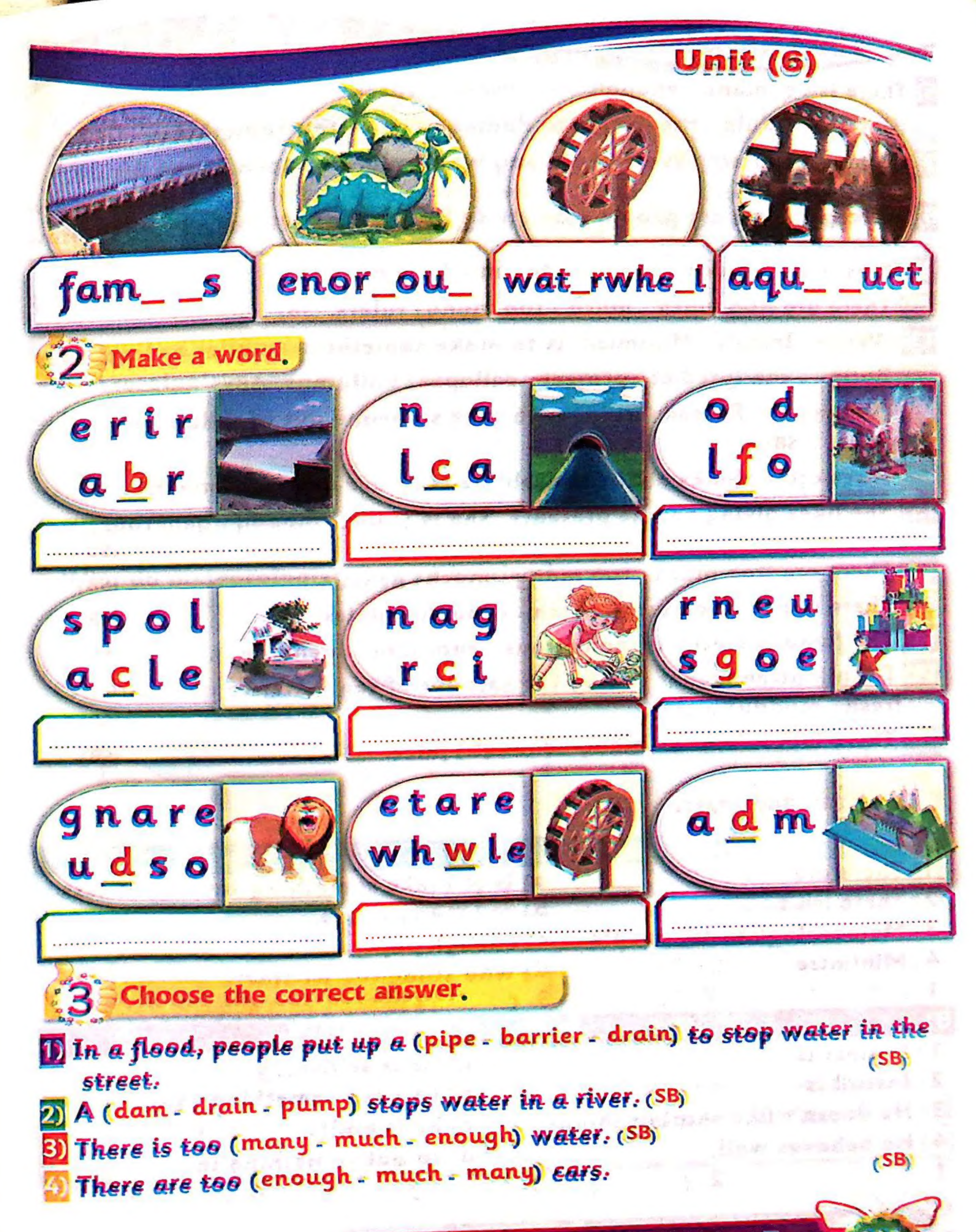
بمعنى كافٍ مع الأسماء التى تعد والتي لا تعد.

EX. - There isn't enough water. - There aren't enough rulers.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).





1) In a flood, people put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
2) A (dam - drain - pump) stops water in a river. (SB)
3) There is too (many - much - enough) water. (SB)
4) There are too (enough - much - many) cars. (SB)

5) There isn't (many - enough - too many) water. (SB)
6) (Collapse - Ruin - Predict) is to damage or destroy something. (SB)
7) (Predict - Protect - Warn) is to say what might happen in the future. (SB)
8) Meteorologists are people who study the (food - weather - problem). (SB)
9) There aren't (much - enough - too much) cups. (SB)
10) There are (too much - much - too many) rulers. (SB)
11) (Warn - Install - Minimize) is to make something smaller or less. (SB)
12) Barriers can (predict - protect - collapse) buildings. (SB)
13) (Volunteer - Rescue - Ruin) is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)
14) Fares often thinks about himself, he is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)
15) She likes giving people presents. She is (calm - moody - generous). (SB)
16) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)
17) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples. (SB)
18) The famous statue is (dangerous - enormous - generous). (SB)
19) Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get (dark - fresh - muddy) water. (SB)
20) There is (too many - many - enough) juice. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) There are
2) There isn't
3) Meteorologists are people
4) Minimize

a) is to make something smaller or less.
b) too many rulers.
c) enough paper.
d) who study the weather.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

B)

1) Protect is
2) Install is
3) He doesn't like sharing things,
4) He behaves well,

a) he is selfish.
b) to keep something safe.
c) he is polite.
d) to put something in.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones, so everyone gets them quickly.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Meteorologists can (protect - predict - minimize) when floods will start.

2) Meteorologists study the (money - weather - food).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Who are meteorologists?

....

4) Why do meteorologists put up barriers?

....



6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



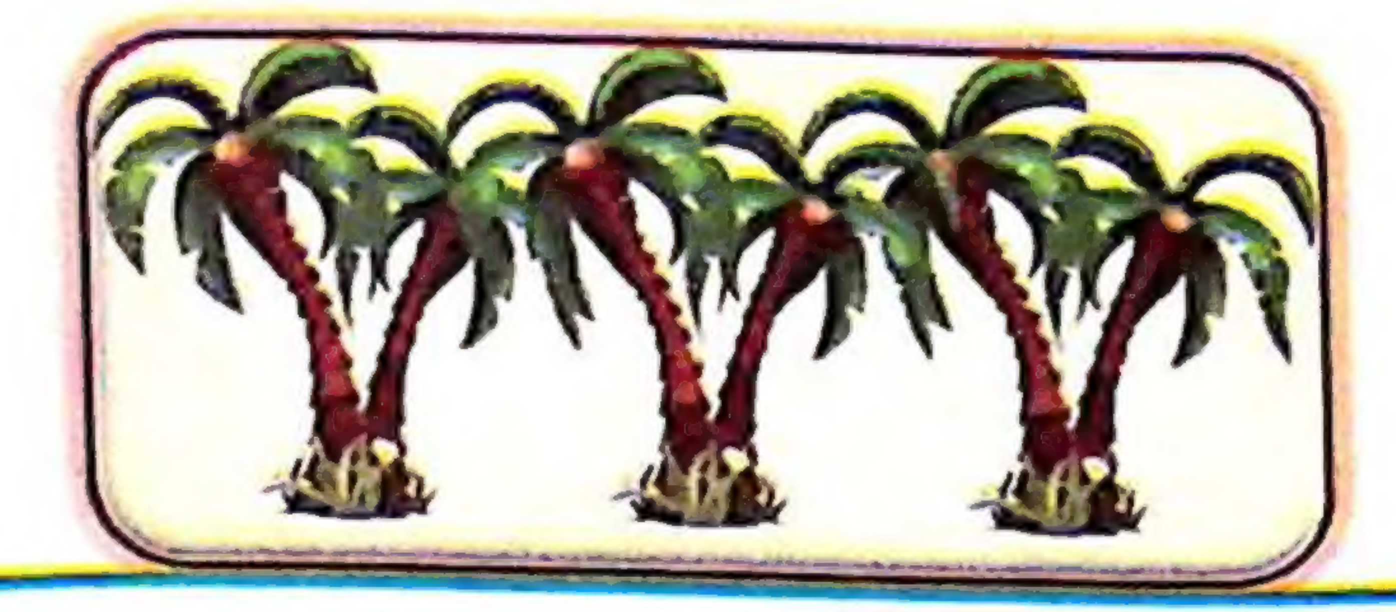
dam - river

....



generous - presents

....



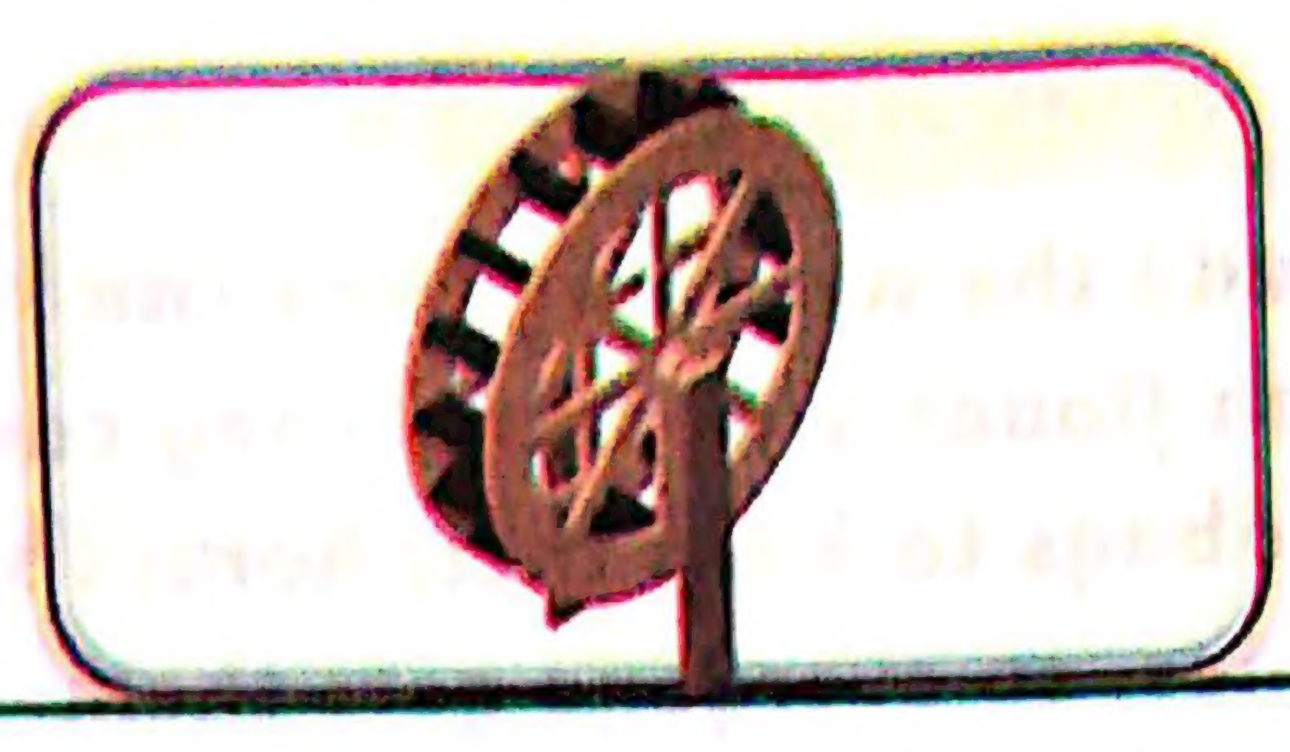
too many - trees

....



statue - enormous

....



waterwheel / irrigation

....



caring / look after

....

7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) are - There - many - too - apples - . (SB)

....

2) in - water - A dam - a river - stops - . (SB)

....

3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)

....

4) is - Collapse - fall - to - down - . (SB)

....

5) paper – isn't - There - enough - . (SB)

....

6) hard - works - He - very - . (SB)

....

7) is - famous - The - statue - enormous - and - ! (SB)

....

8) is - the - What - with - problem - irrigation - ? (SB)

....

9) Dam - is - Why - Aswan - the - famous - ? (SB)

....

10) with - help - Waterwheels - can - irrigation - . (SB)

....

